The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. MONDAY. MARCH 12, 1883—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

OUR

Spring Goods

Are now ready for inspection. No Cards.

J. B. HALL & CO., TAILORS,

128 DEARBORN-ST.

CLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, AND UNDERWEAR FOR MEN.

The varieties shown by

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 State-st.,

Are unsurpassed and embrace all grades from low-priced to the finest made.

SHIRTS

"Ready made" and made "to order."

Standard Weight, Lap Welded, Wrought Iron Pipe AND BOILER TUBES,

MANUFACTURED BY

CRANE BROS. M'F'G CO., CHICAGO.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undersigned Appraisers appointed by the City Council of the City of Chicago to appraise and value the west fifty (50) feet of Lot Seven (7), of Block Fifty-eight (58), of the original Town of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, as by the terms of a lease of and relating to said premises made by said City of Chicago to William H. Rand, as required, will on Thursday, the 15th day of March, A. D. 1883, at two (2) o'clock p. m. of that day, meet at Room Three (3) of Number 91 Dearborn-st., in said city, to make such appraisal, and will then and there appraise said property in accordance with said appointment.

CHICAGO, March 12th, 1883.

SAML. H. KERFOOT.
L. C. PAINE FREER.
ALBERT L. COE.

THE BEST HOMES

For 10 Million People are in

MINNESOTA, DAKOTA, MONTANA, WASHINGTON AND OREGON,

Along the Line of the

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Which traverses the Great Wheat-raising Belt of America.

THE LAND OF No. 1 HARD WHEAT.

40 MILLION Acres of the best agricultural, mineral, forest and grazing lands now open for settlement.

20 Million acres of railroad land for sale at $2.60 to $4.00 per acre, on five years' time if desired.

20 Million acres of Government lands open to settlers FREE.

For maps and pamphlets address

CHAS. B. LAMBORN,
Land Com'r N. P. R. R., St. Paul. Minn.

RUPTURE CURED

DR. A. H. PARKER—Dear Sir: In the year 1857 by an accident the abdominal walls of my abdomen were torn, the bowels protruding on the sidewalk. I was a great sufferer for years until you fitted a truss, which gave me relief and cured the rupture. I wear no truss, and am sound and well. Age 59 years. ANDREW LAWSON, 711 West Madison-st., Chicago, Nov. 11, 1882. Ruptures promptly relieved and permanently cured. Dr. Parker's Improved Common-Sense Truss, Automatic Joint, patented March 6, 1883. Common-Sense Truss Company. Office and factory 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Proposals for Army Transportation.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT SNELLING, Minn., March 5, 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on the 14th day of April, 1883, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the transportation of military stores by land on the following described routes in the Department of Dakota, during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1883, and ending June 30th, 1884:

ROUTES IN MONTANA.

No.		Miles.
1.	Glendive to Camp Poplar River, M. T.	88
2.	Terry's Landing, M. T., to Fort Assinaboine, M. T.	275
3.	Deer Lodge, M. T., to Fort Assinaboine, M. T.	242
4.	Deer Lodge, M. T., to Fort Missoula, M. T.	10
5.	Livingston, M. T., to Fort Ellis, M. T.	28

ROUTES IN DAKOTA.

No.		Miles.
6	Bartlett, D. T., to Fort Totten, D. T., or	35
	Carrington, D. T., to Fort Totten, D. T.	38
7.	Webster, D. T., to Fort Sisseton, D. T.	23½
8.	Bismarck, D. T., to Fort Stevenson, D. T.	71
9.	Bismarck, D. T., to Fort Yates, D. T.	61
10.	Running Water, D. T., to Fort Randall, D. T.	38
11.	Chamberlaine, D. T., to Fort Hale, D. T.	12
12.	Pierre, D. T., to Fort Meade, D. T.	177

Contracts will be made so as to embrace transportation of stores from and to any intermediate point on and within one hundred and fifty miles of line of route specified, for which a rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles should be bid, as well as the rate per 100 pounds for the specified distance.

Bidders are requested to state prices of transportation for a rate of speed not to exceed nine miles per day and a rate not to exceed thirteen miles per day. Also, what per cent increase on these prices they will charge for transportation of stores during the months of November, December, January, February, and March.

Each proposal must be in triplicate, separate for each route, and accompanied by a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) executed strictly in accordance with the printed instructions and upon the blank form furnished under this advertisement, guaranteeing that the party making the proposal shall not withdraw the same within sixty days from the date announced for opening them, and that, if said proposal is accepted and a contract for the service bid for awarded thereunder, he will, within ten days after being notified of the award (provided such notification be made within the sixty days above mentioned), accept the same, and furnish good and sufficient security at once for the faithful performance of the contract.

Proposals for transportations on any or all of above named routes will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank forms of proposals, bidder's bond, contract, and tables of distances, giving full information as to conditions to be observed by bidders, intermediate points included in routes, etc., may be had on application to this office, or to the offices of the Quartermaster's Department at Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.; Bismarck, D. T.; St. Paul, Minn.; Helena, M. T.; and Omaha, Neb.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Transportation on Route No. —," and addressed to the undersigned.

CHAS. BIRD,
Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
In charge of office.

Proposals for Harbor Improvements.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 4?3 Milwaukee St.,
MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 1st, 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m. on the 3d day of April, 1883, for improvements, approximately as follows, namely:

Mouth and harbor of Cedar River, Michigan—450 linear feet of pile-pier.

Pensaukee harbor, Wisconsin—1,500 linear feet slab-pier.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bidders must expect to furnish satisfactory evidence of capacity and good faith. For all information apply to this office.

Proposals should be indorsed on the envelope thus: "Proposals for ——— Harbor," specifying the name of the harbor, and be made separately for each work, and addressed to

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY M. ROBERT,
Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

BROKAW BROS.

NEW YORK, March 6, 1883.

OFFICE OF

BROKAW BROS.,

NEW YORK CITY.

We wish to notify the Chicago Public that our goods will be for sale in your city by Willoughby, Hill & Co. ONLY.

New York and Chicago now unite in studying the wants and supplying the demands of the two communities for the VERY BEST CLOTHING at the LOWEST POSSIBLE Prices.

It is perhaps almost needless to say that for quality, style and workmanship the reputation of our goods is unexcelled throughout the world.

BROKAW BROTHERS,

NEW YORK CITY'S

FINEST CLOTHIERS.

Represented in Chicago by

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. ONLY.

FOR RENT.

Store and basement, 256 State-st.
Store and basement, 54 Dearborn-st.
High basement, 93 Madison-st.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 106 Twenty-fourth-st., containing fourteen rooms and all modern improvements.
Twelve-room dwelling, 275 Thirtieth-st.
The 3-story and basement stone-front residence, 2613 Wabash-av., with barn; to private family only.
The 13-room brick residence, 1810 Indiana-av.
The 10-room brick residence, 852 West Monroe-st.
The entire fifth floor of the Dickey Building, southwest corner Lake and Dearborn-sts.; freight elevator.
Third floor, 118 Randolph-st.
Offices and rooms in the Superior Block, 79 Clark-st.
Store, 262 West Madison-st.
Elegant flats to be constructed within half a mile of the Court-House, in choice North Side location; to be ready for occupancy May 1; elevator, steam heat, gas-fixtures, and janitor furnished. All modern improvements; everything first-class. Will finish to suit tenant's order to those who will engage flats before March 15. Plans at my office.

JAMES M. GAMBLE,
40 Dearborn-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

In the Matter of Wm. T. Allen & Co., Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that the wholesale grocery stock, belonging to the above estate, corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st., Chicago, of the inventory value of $138,000, with store-fixtures, lease, and good will, for sale in lots to suit purchasers from 5 to 25 per cent less than the same goods can be bought elsewhere. Bids invited for stock as a whole.

BRADFORD HANCOCK, Assignee.

Capital Wanted.

A party worth **$200,000** to **$500,000** is wanted to engage in one of the largest lines of business in Chicago, with other parties that have both capital and business. Address Q 57, Tribune office.

IRON. IRON. IRON.

NOTICE.

CHICAGO, March 9, 1883.

KELLEY, MAUS & CO., of 167 and 169 Lake-st., Heavy Hardware, have this day purchased from Union National Bank the entire stock of the late J. V. Ayers' Sons, cor. Clark and Taylor-sts., consisting of Bar, "B B," Sheet, Plate, and Tank Iron, Burden's Boiler and Townsend's Tank Rivets, Track Bolts, Spikes, Boat Spikes, Nails and Railway Supplies, and will close out the entire stock under the management of Chas. H. Hawkins.

Special inducements offered. Correspondence solicited.

CHAS. H. HAWKINS, Manager.

TO LOAN.

Money to loan at current rates in amounts to suit, above $2,000, on improved city property.

TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

HATS.—Spring Styles Gentlemen's Silk, Cassimere, Stiff and Soft Hats, finest qualities, lowest prices, at BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

GORTSCHAKOFF.

The Illustrious Russian Statesman Passes Away at Baden.

Sketch of the Life and Services of the Ex-Chancellor of the Empire.

Diplomatic Career of the Muscovite Compeer of Metternich and Talleyrand.

He It Was Who Shaped the Congress of Vienna and Freed the Black Sea.

From the Mad Emperor Paul until Now He Has Labored for Imperial Russia.

BADEN BADEN, March 11.—Prince Gortschakoff, ex-Chancellor of the Russian Empire, is dead.

Alexander Michaelovitch Gortschakoff was born July 16, 1798, when the mad Emperor Paul occupied the position of Autocrat and Czar of all the Russias.

HIS ANCESTRAL LINE.

The house of the Gortschakoffs dates from Michel, Grand Duke of Tcheringoff, who, towards the middle of the thirteenth century, was put to death by the Mongols and afterwards proclaimed a martyr and saint of the Orthodox Church. In the sombre history of old Russia, however, the family early figured in a prominent way. The most famous of the ancestors of the late Prince was Peter Ivanovitch, the unhappy commander of the Fortress of Smolensk at the time when the Poles laid siege to it. He surrendered only after two years of desperate struggle, was taken a prisoner to Warsaw (1611), and was dragged through the city with a rope about his neck in the captives' procession. Under the reign of Catherine II. Ivan Gortschakoff added to the fortunes of his house by marrying a sister of the all-powerful Souvaroff. Ivan's descendants have since occupied the most prominent places at court as well as in the army. A Prince Gortschakoff was in command of the right wing of the Russian army at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman. Prince Michel, a cousin of the deceased, was Generalissimo for the Czar in the Crimea, and his name will always be linked with the defense of Sebastapol. Prince Michel was afterwards Governor of Russian Poland. He entered as conqueror that very city through which his forefather, Peter, had been led a captive.

BOYHOOD AND EDUCATION.

The late Chancellor of the Empire was educated in the College of Tzarskoë-Sélo, the modern scholastic institution of Russia. There the boy had as Professor no one else than Marat's brother, who then concealed himself under the harmless name of Boudry. Young Gortschakoff acquired as solid and varied a knowledge as the best Russian school could impart. He left Tzarskoë-Sélo earning the reputation of being one of the best Latin scholars in the realm. Up to his last years, when memory began to fail him, Prince Gortschakoff had a classic quotation ready for any emergency, and many of his Machiavellian circulars and telegrams were little more than free translations of suitable Latin texts. At Tzarskoë the great national poet Pouchkine was a fellow pupil of Gortschakoff. A friendship sprang up between the two young men which never faltered, not even when the poet, by order of the Czar Alexander I., was relegated to a village on the frontier of Siberia. Prince Gortschakoff was one of the two schoolmates of his who consoled the poet's exile with sympathetic letters and visits.

FIRST PUBLIC SERVICES.

Prince Gortschakoff entered the diplomatic service of his country at the age of 23 years, when he served as attaché to Count Nesselrode, at the Congress of Nabach, near Trieste, which was attended by the sovereigns of Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Naples. The following year (1822) he attended the Congress of Verona in the same capacity. Two years later he was Secretary of Legation at London; in 1830 Chargé d'Affairs in France; in 1832 Councillor of Legation at Vienna. But it was not until 1842 that he began the services which endeared him to Emperor Nicholas and paved the way to his subsequent distinction and power. In that year, in the face of great obstacles, he negotiated, at Stuttgart, the marriage of the Russian Princess Olga with the Crown Prince Karl, afterwards King of Würtemberg, the only available match for the Emperor's favorit daughter.

When, in 1848, the revolution was spreading throughout Germany, Gortschakoff represented the Russian Empire at the Frankfurt Diet. It was there that he made the acquaintance of Prince Bismarck, who, although a simple Lieutenant in the Prussian Landwehr, was charged with representing his country at the seat of the German Confederation. The two diplomats at once joined in a friendship which survived all the shocks that jealousy, ambition, and national pride have thrown in their path. At Frankfurt Gortschakoff was a daily visitor at the house of the Russian poet, Joukofski, the early tutor of the present Czar and his brother Constantine. Gogol, the dramatist, was also a daily guest of Jonkofski, and the pair were most enthusiastic as regards the "crusade that the Lord had willed against the Turks, appointing the Czar as its leader." But Gortschakoff was far from sharing the enthusiasm of his friends. He blamed the Emperor for his eagerness to act as his own Minister of Foreign Affairs, and alluded to the contemplated campaign as to a blunder.

THE CRIMEAN WAR.

In 1854-'55 Gortschakoff represented his Government at the Court of Vienna. The coalition against Russia had been organized, consisting of England, Prussia, Turkey, and France. At one time it seemed as if the conflict would array the civilization of Europe against the Muscovite. There can be no doubt that the earliest fruit of Gortschakoff's diplomacy at Vienna was an assurance that Austria would unite her fortunes with the Czar. But whatever ardor there was in that direction was cooled before the contest began. Instead of an alliance with Russia, Austria assumed an attitude of armed neutrality, which had the effect of checking Prussia with its hand upon the sword. At the last moment the Prussian King realized the menace and peril of the half-way hostile attitude of his Austrian neighbor and abandoned the coalition. Gortschakoff received full credit from his Government for the diplomacy which secured Prussia's abstention from a conflict in which the Russian was already overmatched. Before the termination of the war the Emperor Nicholas died (March 2, 1855, and on the same day Alexander ascended the throne. The allies were upon his shores; his ports were closed; his ships were sunk; his forces were held at bay; with an army of a million men he was unable to protect his soil, and it seemed as if his inheritance was a wreck. By the light of his burning towns, ruined trade, embarrassed credit, destroyed commerce, and wasting armies the new Emperor read the truth. The policy of his father, which had repressed progress, prevented the building of railroads, and thus rendered rapid communication between wide-apart points in the vast Empire impossible, which sacrificed everything to the increase of military power, was a fatal error, a bitter, humiliating failure.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

One year later the Emperor Alexander II. called Prince Gortschakoff to the important post of Minister for Foreign Affairs to succeed Nesselrode, who had occupied that position during the entire reign of Nicholas, and a great portion of the reign of his predecessor, Alexander. Russia was then on the brink of a revolution. Nicholas had ruled by the sword. Through the sword the Empire had nearly perished; and the successor of Nicholas was compelled—the compulsion happily tallying with his desires—to inaugurate a new policy; and the new policy created a new Russia.

Prince Gortschakoff heartily seconded his master in all his efforts to reform the Empire, and undoubtedly by his calm temper and unrivaled capacity to smooth over difficulties and reconcile hostilities made possible the ensuing measure of success. But it is unjust to Emperor Alexander to credit Gortschakoff with their origin. Alexander inherited a love of liberty from his mother. He conceived the idea of emancipation, which he afterward decreed, in his earliest youth. These ideas were entirely consistent with his gentle character and clear perceptions. For the origin and announcement of emancipation, and for the preliminary measures that enforced it, Russia is indebted to Nicholas Miliutin and Gen. Bosthoffzoff, and not at all to Gortschakoff. In this, as in everything else, he was the subtle Minister, pliant to his Emperor's touch, looking always to the good of his master, the aggrandizement of Russia, and the honors that were showered upon himsel. And there is nothing in his long career to justify the belief that he would have urged these measures against the Emperor's will, or that he would even have suggested them. After they were devised and resolved upon, after Alexander silenced the opposition of the nobles who said it was a revolution by declaring, "It there is to be a revolution it had better begin at the top," the work of Gortschakoff began. The vast resources of his mind and the strength with which he had been armored by years of contact with the foremost intellects and the civilization of Europe were brought to the support of his master's policy. "Russia collects herself" was Gortschakoff's epigram. But it was through the Emperor it did so. Alexander rewarded the efficient coöperation of his Prime Minister by creating him Chancellor of the Empire in 1862.

He tried to purge the State service from the host of German employés by whom it had been previously invaded; but whenever he found a German that was Russian at heart he gladly secured his coöperation. Indeed, his most esteemed assistants were two Germans, Mr. Westmann and Mr. Hamburger, the latter of whom while acting as Secretary of State, conducted with so much ability the negotiations relating to the Turkish war. From a Russian point of view Gortschakoff may be called a great statesman, and one who rendered unparalleled services to his country. He has fully restored its prestige abroad after the calamities of the Crimean war, and Americans should bear in mind that he refused to associate himself with France and Great Britain in their unfriendly attitude towards their country after the outbreak of the Civil War. Prince Gortschakoff had all the refinements of an aristocrat and of a man of letters. He was so careful and particular in selecting the finest words and in rounding his sentences that he received the nickname of "Narcissus of the inkstand," a phrase which well portrays his vanity as a *littérateur*, as well as a man of the world.

AS A DIPLOMAT.

Until 1863 Gortschakoff avoided foreign complications, but in that year the Polish insurrection was at its hight, and the European Powers attempted to meddle with the question. Then he wrote such firm and energetic notes that an immediate cessation of all attempts at intervention followed. This made him immensely popular with the people and added to his claims upon his grateful imperial master. During the Franco-German war he took such a decided position in favor of Germany that it was impossible for Austria to interfere with Prussia. This was his retaliation for Austrian duplicity in 1855. On Oct. 31, 1890, he addressed a circular note to the Powers, demanding the repeal of that clause of the Treaty of Paris which prohibited Russia from having an armed fleet in the Black Sea. France was then crippled, an opportunity that a wily diplomatist was not likely to overlook, and grateful Prussia, as recompense for holding Austria at bay during the Franco-German war, took sides with Russia. The result could readily be foreseen. At the London conference of 1871 the demanded concession was granted. On Nov. 19, 1876, Gortschakoff addressed his celebrated circular (the insinuating wedge of the late war) to the European Powers. "If," said he in the dircular, "the Great Powers wish to accomplish a real work and not expose themselves to the periodical and aggravated return of this dangerous crisis, it is impossible that they should persevere in the system which permits the germs of it to exist and develop with the inflexible logic of facts. It is necessary to escape from this vicious circle, and to recognize that the independence and integrity of Turkey must be snbordinated to the guarantees demanded by humanity, the sentiments of Christian Europe, and the general peace." The pretext was closely followed by the war, the history of which furnishes another proof of the Chancellor's diplomatic adroitness. A Russian alliance with Germany and Austria effected by him restrained the Western Powers, and Russia was afforded the opportunity, for which it exhausted years of diplomatic ingenuity, to crush Turkey in single-handed conflict without fear, and thus retaliate for the disasters of 1855 in kind. But, except in gratifying the national desire for revenge, the war was barren of fruit. The Berlin conference which followed compelled Russia to abandon its European conquests, except a narrow strip of territory lost at the conclusion of the Crimean war. In the more recent playing of the game of diplomacy on the European chess-board the shrewder moves and the more successful planning have been Bismarck's.

A TRUE RUSSIAN.

Gortschakoff as attaché, Ambassador, and Chancellor, has been a true Russian. He has fairly represented a people without a scruple of conscience as to the righteousness or wickedness of war, a nation that makes no secret of its desires to encroach on its neighbors, or to expand its influence by force of arms. In his eyes, as in the eyes of all Russians, everything was justified that gratified the absorbing and spreading aims of the nation. Fearing no single Power, the astuteness of Russian statesmen has been directed to preventing alliances against them. In this work no diplomat of the century has been more successful than Gortschakoff. He calmed, pacified, and prevented opposition, while Russia struck down, crushed, and seized. In the countries east of the Caspian Sea the Chancellor's intrigues have been numberless. In every direction he sought concessions which would permit Russian merchants to penetrate coveted territory, and his cunning brain was not long in devising pretexts to send an army after them. Possessed for a quarter of a century of the unbounded confidence of his Emperor, and of the unlimited control of the Empire, he has held off the hands of Europe while his master gratified his revenges and absorbed all Asia from the forty-fifth degree of latitude (and in places from the thirty-sixth) to the Barabinskaia steppe, and from the Baltic to Behrings Strait and the Okhotsk Sea.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 10.—The Trustees of Trinity College have elected Louis M. Cheeseman, of New York, to the vacant Professorship of Physics. The resignation of Prof. Holbrooke, Professor of Latin Language and Literature, was accepted, and the Rev. Samuel Hart elected to fill the vacant chair.

CHICAGO ENTERPRISE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 10.—[Special.]—Ormond Hammond, an extensive dealer in Chicago dressed beef, is about making great improvements here in the erection of a $200,000 building.

WASHINGTON.

The Civil-Service Commissioners Nearly Ready to Hold Examinations.

Secretary Chandler's Views on the Discipline at the Naval Academy.

Exaggerated Reports as to the President's Health—He Only Needs Rest.

The New Nickels Still Being Coined, but in Very Limited Quantities.

Indian-Agent Wilcox and His Accusers—Attorney-General Brewster's Numerous Assistants.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

THE COMMISSIONERS HOUSE-HUNTING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—[Special.]—The Civil-Service Commissioners are still house-hunting, and seem to be difficult to please. The Commissioners evidently do not expect that the law will be repealed next winter. They are seeking for such quarters as an organization would want if it had come to stay. One of the supposed needs is a hall, or large room, capable of holding several hundred, to be used as an examination-room. It is expected that the commission will locate in the Hove Building, near the Ebbitt House, and will occupy the upper portions, which were long used by the Government for the Southern Claims Commission, and a portion of which Matthew H. Carpenter subsequently had for his law office. The Commissioners desire a central location, so as to be near the departments. Members of the commission say that somewhat to their surprise they find a desire in the departments to heartily coöperate with them. It is not expected that the appointments to be made in the departments previous to July next will be subjected to the action of the commission. When the commission gets fairly to work, it is expected that a very large number of candidates will appear for examination, and that thereafter the examinations will be a permanent feature of Washington life. There will be no need of a nomination or appointment in order to enable a person to enter for examination, and of course the fact of one passing it will not result in an appointment to office. Upon passing a certificate will be given, and these will doubtless be used to secure employment from private persons and corporations, as well as secure entrance to the public service. The old board frequently had as many as 300 persons under examination at a time, and it is very probable that room for many more than that number will have to be provided.

JUDGE THOMAN'S POSITION.

Some interest has been manifested to know the truth of a local report that one of the first acts of a member of the commission was to recommend the appointment of a person to office. The member whose name was coupled with the rumor was that of Judge Thoman. Your correspondent handed Judge Thoman a newspaper clipping, with the remark, "This is said to refer to you, Judge. What is there in the story?" The item appeared in a local paper this morning, stating that a member of the Civil-Service Commission had recommended an applicant in the Treasury Department.

Judge Thurman read the item through two or three times, and a smile spread itself all over his pleasant face. He laughed and said: "Well, yes, I did speak a kind word for a gentleman, but I don't think that I violated a rule by doing so. In the first place I was not a Civil-Service Commissioner. We had not been sworn in, nor had we received our commissions even. I don't think that the Republicans could take any exception to the recommendation either, at least not on political grounds, for the gentleman for whom I spoke a kind word was a Republican. Further, I will say that if the civil employés were all as competent as this man, there would be no need of a Civil-Service Commission. I don't know that I ought to have spoken a word in favor of any one, but I don't believe that this can be taken as coming under the rules anyway."

"What rules have you adopted about appointing your assistant, Judge?" was asked.

"We have not yet decided whether or not applicants for the few positions under the commission shall be examined or not; probably they will be. I can already appreciate the position that the President and the heads of the departments are placed in, and should think that they would experience a feeling of relief when the new law goes into effect."

SPECIMENS.

Possibly after the Civil-Service Commission shall have entered upon its duties such advertisements as the following, which have appeared in the local press during the last week, will not be seen:

WILL PAY TO ANY ONE PROCURING ME a messenger place one-third of salary. Address D. R., this office.

WANTED—I WILL GIVE $10 A MONTH to any one securing me a $60 position in the Agricultural Department. Address B. K., this office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WILL GIVE from $150 to $200 to any one securing her a position in one of the departments paying from $60 to $75 per month. Capable in every respect. Address "Discretion," *Star* office.

WANTED—I WILL GIVE A LIBERAL PER cent of salary to any one procuring me a position in any of the departments. Address, in confidence, Miss Florence, *Critic* office.

WANTED—A POSITION IN ONE OF THE Government departments, for which I will pay 10 per cent of salary as long as retained. Address "Confidence," *Critic* office, general delivery.

WANTED—A LADY OF RESPECTABILITY will pay liberally for a position in one of the departments. Address "Applicant," *Critic* office.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN WISHES A situation as watchman or laborer in one of the departments, for which he will give $100 down, or $10 monthly as long as retained. Address in confidence, A. J. C., *Critic* office.

WANTED—ONE-THIRD OF SALARY given to any one securing me a position in a Government department. Address R. M., 99 Louisiana-av.

NAVAL DISCIPLINE.

SECRETARY CHANDLER AND THE CADETS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—The Secretary of the Navy has addressed the following letter to the Superintendent of the Naval Academy relative to the cases of certain cadets deficient in conduct at the recent semi-annual examination:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10.—SIR: The cases of the naval cadets Frasier, Quimby, Sweeting, Sparling, and McCord are referred back to you for further consideration and final recommendation. All papers concerning them which have been transmitted to the department by you are herewith returned, and various letters interceding in their behalf are also forwarded to you for consideration. It is not the intention of the department to interfere except for extraordinary reasons with such measures and rules as the Superintendent and Academic Board may adopt for the discipline and instruction of the cadets. Such frequent interpositions procured by parents or influential friends of the cadets would soon demoralize the academy, and ultimately change it from a school of special instruction and severe discipline, designed to fit cadets for perils, emergencies, and patriot enterprises of military life, into an ordinary institution of learning. If it ever becomes such, it should not be thereafter maintained at a public expense of $450,000 annually. In making your final recommendation, reasonable leniency should be shown those cadets whose improper conduct may have resulted from haste or youthful thoughtlessness, and their future career should not be clouded by dismissal for light causes. On the other hand, the real welfare of the whole school should inexorably control the action of the authorities, and the effect which may be produced upon the great body of cadets by the retention of persistent wrongdoers should have full weight in any decision. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

THE PRESIDENT.

CONDITION OF HIS HEALTH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—[Special.]—The reports as to the illness of President Arthur are greatly exaggerated. The only trouble with him is a slight catarrhal cold, and the trouble that comes to most society people here resulting from high living. Gen. Arthur has been the centre of the social world this winter, as well as the head of the Administration. The duties of the one have been as exacting as those of the other. There have been few days that the President has not dined very elaborately, and he has taken but little physical exercise. His cuisine has been abundant, and his wine-cellar unsurpassed. The President needs some relaxation, and a change from the high-pressure life that he has been leading since his return here last fall. He is neither troubled with nor threatened by any serious illness. His physicians have recommended rest, and Florida has been suggested, but it is hardly probable that he will take the time for so long a trip as one to Florida, and, besides, it has been suggested that it is rather late in the season to go there on account of the warm weather. He will probably go to Fortress Monroe this week to remain a short time. It is expected that he will take the United States steamer Dispatch, which has come to be regarded as a sort of Government yacht.

THE NEW NICKELS.

THEY ARE STILL BEING COINED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—As the Secretary of the Treasury has directed the word "cents" be added to the new five-cent piece, the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, who designed the original coin, is engaged in preparing a device for the back of the proposed coin, which will include the denomination and its value in unmistakable terms. No order, however, has been made suspending the coinage of the new five-cent pieces, and the Mint Bureau reports that they are being issued from the Philadelphia Mint at the rate of nearly $5,000 a day, an amount sufficient to supply about half the applications. The demand comes exclusively from private firms, as Treasurer Gilfillan has decided that no more of these coins shall be put in circulation through Sub-Treasuries unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct otherwise. The Director of the Mint has received a letter from J. W. Heiffrich, formerly a coiner at the New Orleans Mint, and now Superintendent of the Mint coining nickels at the City of Mexico, stating that he has a contract for coining 150,000,000 pieces of nickel coin for the Mexican Government. He submits specimens of one, two, and five cent pieces as coined by him, and states that over $370,000 worth are already in circulation. The value of these nickel coins is designated simply by the Roman numeral. The reverse side of the five-cent Mexican nickel is almost the exact counterpart of the reverse side of the five-cent nickel now being issued from the Philadelphia Mint. They are also about the same size. The face and inscription, however, are entirely different. It is also stated in this connection that the French Government has adopted nickel coins instead of bronze.

INDIAN AGENT WILCOX.

GENE. CROOK GIVES THE INSIDE HISTORY OF THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—[Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*.]—Gen. Crook, the noted Indian fighter, and also the most excellent manager of peaceful Indians, has written the following letter to Secretary Teller in regard to the most powerful tribe of Apachés along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad:

WHIPPLE BARRACKS, PRESCOTT, A. T., Feb. 23, 1883.—*To the Hon. H. M. Teller, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.*—DEAR SIR: In the newspapers of this Territory have appeared statements that charges of a serious nature reflecting upon the integrity and capacity of Mr. Wilcox, agent at San Carlos, had been forwarded to your department. My first impression was that I should take no notice of a matter which concerned officials of another department of the Government, but, the more I reflect upon the matter, the more am I satisfied that it is my duty to express myself upon this business, and to lay before you opinions which may aid you in sustaining Agent Wilcox. In the first place, it is a matter of vital importance to the military that the agent at San Carlos Reservation should possess the best qualifications for the position; that he should not only be honest, but have an understanding of business, and be a man of nerve and decision. He must constantly aid the military in suppressing disorder ere it attains the proportions of an outbreak, and reciprocally must be aided by them in many of the details of his administration. The functions of the representatives of the War and Interior Departments in a place like the San Carlos Agency touch so closely at the edges, and even overlap so frequently, that unless the respective officials be men of peculiar fitness for their duties, constant wrangling must result, with the most disastrous consequences to the best interests of the Government. No tribe of anything like the same number is to be found in our country today, which, man for man, could inflict so much damage upon property, and destroy so many lives as could the Apachés in the event of an outbreak.

The Southern Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and Atlantic & Pacific Railroads are rapidly building up little communites which would suffer terriby in such a contingency. So far as my abilities will admit it, I do not intend that there shall be any outbreak, but in every way possible shall try to lessen, day by day, the chances of recurrence of such a calamitous condition of affairs as overwhelmed the settlers and miners in Southeastern Arizona less than one year ago. To assure such a future, there is no factor in the equation to be compared to a good agent. Now, I don't wish to appear as the eulogist of Agent Wilcox. I have not a doubt but that he has his faults, just as other human beings have, but while going about among the Apachés last fall I learned to know Mr. Wilcox, and unhesitatingly say that if you don't support him fully you will most certainly regret it. Mr. Wilcox has to contend against the vilest bummers, men for whom no words in the dictionary are too strong, the remnants of the old Indian ring of this Territory, who never made an honest penny in their lives, but grew fat on the proceeds of Indian hostilities. These men are vampires who gorge themselves on the blood of their fellow creatures. A number still hang about the San Carlos Agency, and so long as one is there to be found, just so long you are going to have trouble. To root them out will do more good than to send down an extra regiment of cavalry. From them have come all the lying reports of discontent among the Apachés in the last six months—reports which have been scattered broadcast over our country, and have done much to keep the numbers of the rich mines of Arizona undeveloped. It is, perhaps, hardly proper for me to make such an assertion, but I do assert that the Apachés of the San Carlos Agency, since my conference with them in September, October, and November last, have been as well disposed and as well behaved as any equal number of aborigines in the West. They are now preparing their lands for tillage, and require but one boon, and that is the expulsion or destruction of the nest of irresponsible parties hanging around the agency, who are now throwing obstructions in Agent Wilcox's path.

There is a humorous phase to this assault, a phase which leads me to believe that the devil is at last about to turn monk. Agent Wilcox is accused of immorality, a charge which, with Eastern people, will condemn him without a hearing. If you could only know a little of the mode of life of most if not all the men who are antagonizing Mr. Wilcox, of their flagrant and dissolute contempt for the first principles of decency, you would throw that part of the charges into your waste-paper basket and give it no further concern. I must apologize for my long letter, which I hope you will ascribe to my deep interest in the subject of keeping the Apachés in the path of peace and progress, and of lending to your department the assistance not alone of the military forces of this department when called for, but of my experience and observation among these Indians, which you may find of some value, or at least to be dictated by perfectly disinterested motives. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

LEGAL LIGHTS.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—[Special.]—Ex-Congressman Richard Crowley, of Buffalo, N. Y., a pet of the Administration, is to be given still another opportunity to earn a fee at Government expense. He has been appointed by the Department of Justice as Assistant Attorney-General to conduct the prosecution of the South Carolina election cases, which are to be tried in Charleston, S. C., the last week in April. The Attorney-General, it seems, contemplates sending quite a staff there as assistants for the Government. The number is fixed in general terms at one dozen. There are ten cases to be tried for violation of the Federal election laws. The evidence which the Government has secured is said to show a startling amount of fraud. The United States District Attorney there—Melton—undoubtedly needs assistance, but, as the cases are all to be in one court, it is hardly probable that they will all be tried at once. It is doubtful whether the funds of the Department of Justice will hold out for a staff of a dozen special counsel at Charleston and the costly staff in the star-route cases at Washington. The expenses for special counsel of the Department of Justice were said to be in excess last year of the sums paid for the salaries of the regular District Attorneys. Richard Crowley is not now a member of Congress, and has, of course, the right to accept a fee where he can get it, but it has never been clearly explained how he as a Representative in Congress from Buffalo could have been paid last year by the Department of Justice $6,000, which was more than his salary as Congressman, for representing the United States in certain bank cases at Buffalo without violating at least the spirit of Sec. 1,782, Revised Statutes. It would be a misdemeanor should a clerk in the departments receive two salaries from the Government at the same time. Possibly Mr. Crowley evaded this law under the construction of the statute that a court is not a commission.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—[Special.]—E. V. Smalley, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, who is in the city, says that the refusal of Congress to consider any of the bills looking to a forfeiture of a portion of the land grant of that corporation is regarded by the company as a final and conclusive settlement of all questions concerning the validity of the entire grant. He gives some interesting points of information in regard to the new line. The main line of the Northern Pacific Road will be completed before next fall, and the lands not already conveyed will be patented to the company in accordance with the terms of the charter as rapidly as they are surveyed. It is expected that the remaining gap of 275 miles between Bozeman, Mont., and the Flathead Indian Reservation will be filled and the ends of track connected by the middle of July, and that by the 1st of September the whole line will be opened for through traffic between St. Paul and the Pacific coast. The company anticipates a larger movement of settlers to the new regions along its road than took place last year, when the emigration was remarkably large. This year the tide of population will flow into the valleys of Montana as well as the wheat region of Dakota, and a large part of it will no doubt go through to Oregon and Washington Territory. The new wheat belt beyond the Rocky Mountains is as productive as that of the Red River Valley, and has the advantages of a climate no more severe than that of Ohio and a short route to the sea by way of the Columbia River and Puget Sound ports. The principal towns yet to be reached by the Northern Pacific line are Helena and Missoula. Bozeman, just reached, has grown to a place of 2,500 inhabitants. Helena has about 8,000. Missoula, lately an Indian trading point, has 1,200 inhabitants. Billings, in the Yellowstone Valley, had no existence until May last, and has now 1,200 people. The newest place on the line is Livingstone, at the head of the valley, where the neighboring coal deposit and the certainty of a branch road to the National Park have caused a lucky town of 800 inhabitants to spring up during the last week.

THE RULES OF THE SENATE.

A THOROUGH REVISION TO BE MADE DURING THE CONGRESSIONAL VACATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Just before the adjournment of Congress the Senate ordered that the Committee on Rules of that body be continued as then constituted, and that it have power to sit during the recess. The committee consists of Senator Frye, Chairman, and Senators Harrison, Sherman, Call, and Gorman. Mr. Frye has gone to his home at Lewiston to see to the repairing of his house, which was partly destroyed by fire not long ago, at a time when the discussion on the Tariff bill was closing and his voice and vote were required here. As soon as he returns the committee will have a meeting and take up the rules of the Senate, with the purpose of making a thorough and much needed revision. A resolution had been introduced to print a new edition of the manual, and it was referred to the Committee on Printing, which did not report it favorably, having ascertained that the Committee on Rules was opposed to furnishing Senators with volumes containing so many rules that have been discarded and others that are printed with errors. When the weather becomes too warm here for the committee to hold its meetings comfortably at the Capital the members will probably adjourn to Mount Desert or some other salubrious place on the Maine coast, and will there finish their task in time to have the revised rules ready for approval when the Senate meets in December.

NOTES.

ANXIOUS ARMY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—[Special.]—Army officers are disturbed by a clause in the Army Appropriation bill, which was inserted in the Conference Committee. The clause is this: "And hereafter vacancies occurring in the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments of the army may, in the discretion of the President, be filled from civil life." These two departments more than any other branch of the army, except possibly the Paymaster's Department, have civil duties to perform, and are comparatively little allied to the strictly military arm of the service. For this reason the politicans have always desired to retain in some way the means of controlling these offices. The army officers, however, have been averse to this, as they wish to keep the civilians out of the army, and to have all these places filled by promotions from the service. It had not been supposed that any provision of this sort was contained in the Army bill. The places in these two army bureaus belong especially to that branch of the service which is known as the soft-service brigade. The regular officers complain that such legislation tends to break down discipline and to discourage merit, since the placing of these appointments in the discretion of the President makes it pretty certain that the appointments will be made from civil life.

SPRING TRAVEL.

Notwithstanding the adjournment of Congress, the hotels are still full. This is due to the extensive travel between the Northern cities and Florida at this season of the year. This class of travel increases each year.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

The rumor that an extra session of the Senate is contemplated for the purpose of considering the Mexican treaty has no foundation. The further consideration of this treaty was formally postponed until December by a vote of the Senate, and none of the Senators here have heard of any desire for an extra session of the Senate to reopen the question.

WESTERN ARRIVALS.

Late Western arrivals include Van H. Higgins, E. J. James, Chicago; P. J. Cox, Peoria; John B. Detwiler, Omaha.

THE NEW CRUISERS.

Secretary Chandler will name the new 4,300-ton steel cruiser the Chicago. It is to be swift and strong, and to represent the latest and the best in naval architecture. The contracts for the new vessels, four in number, are to be made at once. The Advisory Board has already completed the general outlines and dimensions of the new vessels. Mr. Chandler is determined that if he goes out of office in March, 1885, it shall be with a record of something done. Congress acted wholly in the interest of the contractors in appropriating $1,000,000 for the machinery of the unfinished ironclads. It is said that Mr. John Roach will get about $400,000 for the machinery of the Puritan alone.

CLOSED FOR REPAIRS.

One of the large pictures in the rotunda of the Capitol, which was injured by the heating apparatus during the Garfield Fair, has

been removed from its position on the wall and is now undergoing repairs. A corral fifteen feet high has been erected around the masterpiece of art, and no one is allowed to enter the inclosure except the colored gentleman who was seen to go in with a huge bucket which greatly resembled that used in the operation of whitewashing the folding-room.

DIPLOMATIC.

The French Legation was without any representation the other day on the excursion down the river, which Secretary Frelinghuysen gave to the Malagasy envoys. There was such a general representation of the other legations that the absence of that one was noticeable. It was no doubt an intentional slight, as the French Government refused to recognize the Embassy while it was in Paris, and their flag over their hotel was hauled down by order of the police.

SENATOR LOGAN.

Gen. and Mrs. Logan expect to leave soon for Santa Fé, N. M., to visit their daughter, wife of Paymaster Tucker.

ROBESON AGAIN TALKING.

Robeson is talking again. He does not think the newspapers have treated the late Congress fairly or given it credit for the full amount of labor performed. He said today that he had intended to make a speech in the closing hours of the session showing that the press was deteriorating and failed to exercise the same influence with the public that it did a few years ago, but was unable to do so for want of time to prepare it. The people no longer, he said, believed what they read in the newspapers, but received every statement with qualification.

THE NEXT SPEAKER.

Hewitt says Samuel Randall shall not be Speaker. Hewitt is very angry with Randall because the latter would not coöperate with him to defeat the Tariff bill.

BUTLER BLUFFED.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has telegraphed to Gov. Butler, attorney for G. H. Bush, the crooked Westfield, Mass., distiller, and for Bayard & Perreand, the New York liquor dealers implicated with Bush, the rejection of an offer of something over $33,000 in compromise. This is the case which Gov. Butler was attempting to settle on the occasion of his late visit to Washington.

CHANGES IN THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson, lately in command of the European station, was placed on the retired list yesterday by operation of law. He is succeeded in command of the European station by Rear-Admiral Charles H. Baldwin, formerly a member of the Lighthouse Board. Rear-Admiral E. R. Calhoun will be retired in April next. These two retirements will make a vacancy in the list of Rear-Admirals, which will be filled by the promotion of Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, now on duty with the Naval Advisory Board.

SENATOR EDMUNDS.

It is understood that Senator Edmunds will only retain the office of President of the Senate until next December, when he will give way for Senator Anthony. Mr. Edmunds left last Friday for Aiken, S. C., where he has gone to join his family, who have spent the winter there. Mr. Edmunds proposes to go to New Orleans with his family for a visit, and from there will go to the Pacific Coast. He will probably remain with his family in California the greater part of the summer. This Southern and Western trip is made solely on account of the frail health of the sole surviving daughter of the Senator.

"HOME, SWEET HOME."

The Philharmonic Society of this city will take charge of the musical portion of the exercises on the occasion of the reinterment of John Howard Payne's body, and render, with a large chorus, "Home, Sweet Home."

SENATOR TABOR'S WEDDING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The *Post* says: "The Rev. Dr. Chappelle, pastor of St. Matthew's Catholic Church, stated last night that had he known or suspected that Senator Tabor or Miss Lizzie McCourt had gone through the divorce courts he would not have officiated at their marriage. He made what he thought a careful investigation, and if the statement is correct he avers that he was misinformed by the parties concerned. The Catholic Church, Father Chappelle says, does not allow the clergy solemnize marriages when either party has been divorced.

"A *Post* reporter called upon Senator Tabor at his rooms at Willard's last evening to ask him about Dr. Chappelle's statement.

"'There is evidently some mistake,' said the Senator, frankly, 'for Father Chappelle did not ask either Miss McCourt or myself about it. If he had we should have no hesitancy in telling him the facts. Regarding myself, I supposed that everybody understood that I have been divorced, and as to Miss McCourt I am certain there would have been no concealment on the part of herself or father had the question been asked. Her father, Mr. McCourt, called upon Father Chappelle and arranged for the marriage, and I have no doubt he would have told him the facts had he made any inquiry upon the subject. But we will see what he has to say.'

"He disappeared in an adjoining room, and in a moment returned with the father, Mr. McCourt.

"'No,' he said, after the statement was read to him, 'no, he did not ask me anything about it. If he had I should, of course, have told him the fact, even though it had cost me the pain of seeing my daughter married outside the church, for all my other children have been married by Catholic priests, and I should have been sorry to have it otherwise in this case. But there was no misrepresentation or denial of the facts by us, and I am sure there was none by Mr. Tabor.'"

OBITUARY.

Capt. Thomas L. Parker.

As predicted in yesterday morning's TRIBUNE, Capt. Thomas L. Parker breathed his last at his beautiful home in Oconomowoc last Saturday night. He was surrounded at the close of his long and eventful career by a large circle of warm friends and relatives. His light went out without a struggle, and he left this world with love and sympathy for all within it. The disease which carried him away was apoplexy, which not infrequently comes upon people of his temperament and habits. He was always known as a man who enjoyed life and good living, but his moderation gave him three score years and ten in which to enjoy the fruits of the labor of his youngenyears.

Capt. Thomas L. Parker was born in Ramsgate, England. When quite a young man he joined the British navy and served in different capacities on shipboard. He came to Chicago in 1836, and engaged in the lumber business; but, this not proving lucrative enough to satisfy his ambition, he removed to Buffalo and embarked in the lake-transportation business. In this he was more successful, and at one time owned the largest fleet of vessels on the lakes. He came back to Chicago in 1863, where he continued the transportation business and amassed a large fortune. When he retired he was one of the largest vessel-owners in the country. The schooners Clara Parker, James Couch, Annie Vought, David A. Wells, Starlight, and other vessels now plying upon the lakes were among the craft built or owned by him. In 1852 he married Miss Clara Ripleke. About eight years ago he erected a home upon the banks of Lake Oconomowoc, which he in time improved until it was the pride of Wisconsin—a finer place not to be found in the State. He also owned a considerable tract of land in the immediate vicinity, and was a large real-estate owner in Chicago. He was one of the founders of the Chicago Board of Trade, although he never speculated with a dollar himself.

The deceased was noted for his liberality toward all his friends, and many of the most prominent people of Chicago will bear testimony to the prodigality of his hospitality. He leaves a wife and two sons—Charles W. Parker, who is the proprietor of the Columbia Iron-Works of this city, and Thomas L. Parker Jr., a student in Racine College.

The funeral will take place from his late residence near Oconomowoc at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

THE YALE CREW.

NEW HAVEN, March 11.—The Yale crew began to row on Quinnipiac River three weeks ago with a copper-toed boat and false bow of copper fastened on. Since beginning rowing they have lost but four days on account of bad weather. Before taking to gymnasium training the men ran two and a half miles daily and pulled from fifteen minutes to half an hour at the rate of forty-two strokes per minute. During the spring vacation the crew will practice on Lake Whitney.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

HAVRE, March 11.—Arrived—Steamer Amerique.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Arrived—Steamships Peruvian and Germania, from Liverpool; Devon, from Bristol; Australia, from

NEW YORK.

Large Attendance at the Obsequies of Elliott and the Murderer McGloin.

Elliott's Funeral the Queerest One Ever Witnessed in the Metropolis.

A Remarkable Change Apparent in the Condition of the Money Market.

A Roundsman Shot and Killed by a Drunken Patrolman—An Italian Murder.

A Forgiving Husband and His Undutiful Wife—A Missing Bride—Church Anniversary.

ELLIOTT'S FUNERAL.

THE REMAINS OF THE DEAD PRIZE-FIGHTER COMMITTED TO THE GRAVE.

NEW YORK, March 11.—[Special.]—It was published far and wide that well-known leaders of sporting society in this and neighboring cities would honor the memory of James Elliott, the murdered heavy-weight pugilist, by following his body to the grave. It was predicted that the funeral procession would be the largest of its kind ever seen in the city, not excepting that which trailed after the hearse containing the body of the famous "Bill" Poole. A gentleman having an eye of the black-and-blue description, who stood among the thousands of spectators in the Bowery today, expressed an opinion which was concurred in by all his hearers, when he said in a savage way, "That's a 'orribly tame haffair." There was a hearse drawn by four dapple gray horses, probably fifty men wearing silk hats, and clothing of fashionable cut following, a coach laden with floral offerings, and a string of sixty coaches. Tens of thousands of would-be spectators of the procession were crowded in Centre street, Canal street, Howard Square, Chatham Square, the Bowery, and Seventh street, and few in the throngs would have admitted if questioned that they were there to mourn the demise of the man whose body was being conveyed to Calvary Cemetery.

THE CROWDS WERE MADE UP

of that class of men and women who flock around the Tombs on the morning of the hanging of a notorious criminal. Thieves seemed to have the right of way, and countenances that would frighten little children were as thick as blackberries in season in Washington market. The lowest order of ruffians of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and elsewhere took possession of the streets marked out as the line of march, and behaved like men who considered themselves participants in a great sporting event. Notorious pugilists and sporting gentlemen carefully avoided these streets, and bank-robbers, housebreakers, pickpockets, and sneak-thieves held their heads erect and rejoiced because they were permitted to stand forth in the broad glare of daylight undisturbed by police officers, inquiring, "What are you doing here?" The faces of the officers showed that they fully understood that it was necessary for them to keep wide awake.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION

was announced to start promptly at 1 o'clock from No. 46 Canal street, the home of William McDavitt, Elliott's brother-in-law. The pugilist's body lay in state there from Wednesday morning last until yesterday, and thousands of men and women, who did not mourn because Elliott was dead, crowded into the house at all hours of the day and night to view his corpse. Elliott's aged and sorrow-stricken mother sat at the head of the coffin almost constantly, and his sister, Mrs. McDavitt, was almost prostrated through grief. The conduct of Elliott has not been such as to endear him to his mother and sister, but they had the sympathy of all who beheld them. He had been wild and reckless from early boyhood, and had lived more than one-fourth of his life in prison. He lost friends as fast as he found them, and was an outcast from polite pugilistic society.

Jack Stiles, the keeper of a pugilists' resort in the Bowery, made all the preparations for Elliott's funeral. He and others did their utmost to persuade John L. Sullivan, of Boston, to honor the occasion with his presence, but Sullivan flatly declined to have anything to do with the funeral. "Parson" Davies, of Chicago, who took Elliott to that city, sent a letter explaining that a pressure of business

WOULD PREVENT HIS COMING.

Others equally well known in sporting society in other cities either sent their regrets or paid no attention whatever to invitations sent to them. Floral offerings of extraordinary size and workmanship were plentiful in Mr. McDavitt's parlor. Among them was a pillar of flowers surmounted by a turtle-dove, the gift of Mr. Richard K. Fox; a cross with the motto "My friendship and memory to my old friend," was sent by P. E. Campbell, of Boston; a broken column with the words, "Gone, but Not Forgotten," was received from James J. Kelly; a cross with a turtle-dove holding a broken reed, and bearing the words, "My Friend Jimmy," was presented by Charles Johnson. Jack Stiles' gift was a large green harp with broken strings.

AT NOON THE CROWDS BEGAN TO GATHER.

Before 1 o'clock Canal street, between Centre and the Bowery, was almost blocked with crowds of men, women, and children, who came from all parts of the city, and the sidewalks in the Bowery, Chatham Square, and Seventh street were rapidly becoming impassable for pedestrians. Directly in front of Mr. McDavitt's home Capt. Petty and a force of strong-armed police were endeavoring to keep the sidewalk clear of all excepting the pall-bearers. These gentlemen were attired in their most handsome costumes. All wore silk hats, black and white sashes, and crape-covered rosets, bearing the word "Pallbearer." All smoked cigars of various brands and all were cheerful until Mr Stiles announced that "Andy" Kelly had failed to turn up at the appointed time with his four-horse hearse. The police officers scuffled with the mob, while the pall-bearers strutted around the sidewalk and uttered anathemas upon "Andy" Kelly's head. Only three of the pall-bearers were pointed out as men noted in the history of this country. These three were Mr. John Leary, otherwise known as "Red" Leary; Mr. Thomas Draper, otherwise known as "Shang" Draper and ex-Ald. James Dunne, of Brooklyn. Mr. Leary is more or less known to the police of many American and European cities, and is remembered as having escaped from the Ludlow Street Jail at the time he was generally looked upon as one of

THE ROBBERS OF THE NORTHAMPTON BANK.

Mr. Draper has a reputation among the criminal classes second only to that which attaches to Mr. Leary's name. Ex-Ald. Dunne is noted as a Brooklyn bruiser and as a pugilist who has a record in the prize-ring. He once had a fistic encounter with Elliott, and the latter was defeated. The others who had the distinguished honor of being pall-bearers and "assistant" pall-bearers were James Thompson, George Norton, Jack Stiles, William O'Brien, sporting editor of the *Illustrated Times*; the venerable Mark Maguire, John Tierney, John Greene, the Chesterfield of the Bowery and aide-de-camp to ex-Assemblyman Thomas P. Walsh; Charles Johnson, Bartholomew Sweeney, James Coyne, Walter Wilson, Richard Toner, John E. Kennedy, James J. Kelly, James Patterson, William McConnelly, William Smith, Austin Gould, Thomas Maguire, Thomas Varley, and Frederick Krohne, the pedestrian. The assistant pall-bearers, many of whom quietly withdrew from the scene, wore white badges on which a woman kneeling before a tomb was pictured. The words, "We mourn our loss, James Elliott," were printed in bold black letters.

When the hearse, with "Andy" Kelly on the box-seat, was discovered approaching the house, there was a commotion in the crowd and a rush toward the house wherein the body lay. Capt. Petty's officers became very vigorous. They held their clubs aloft and charged upon the crowds, and, amid the confusion attendant upon such a proceeding, some of the pall-bearers and the assistant pall-bearers were very roughly handled. It was of no consequence for any to protest that he was a quiet, peaceable man in such a crowd as that.

THE OFFICERS' CLUBS MOVED RAPIDLY,

and civilians' hats were quickly knocked out of shape. Men and women in the windows of the tenements shrieked as though their apartments were on fire, and the shed over the brick pile swayed to and fro until several of its occupants were tumbled into the street. A man whose hat was covered with fragrant molasses was an object of much interest. In the midst of the excitement an aged white-haired man, looking from a fourth-story window, began to address the crowd, and the youngsters on the shed over the brick-pile cheered lustily, and people at a distance seemed convulsed with laughter. The cry of a police officer, "Get back there!" and the whack of his club were heard almost incessantly, and the excitement certainly was intense. Mr. Stiles had promised that the coffin-lid should be removed on the sidewalk so that the crowds might look at the face of the dead pugilist, but he was persuaded not to undertake any such job as that. The officers had great difficulty in keeping a space clear in front of the main entrance to the building, so that the coffin might be carried to the hearse. At length several of the more powerful of the pall-bearers appeared on the sidewalk with the black coffin. Somebody shouted, "Take off your hats," but few removed their headgear.

WHEN THE HEARSE WAS STARTED

with its burden, the pall-bearers appeared with the mammoth floral offerings and placed them in an open barouche. The coaches, driven in opposit directions, ran into each other, and the drivers uttered frightful oaths. Wheels became locked, and one of the horses received a great gash in his side. Police officers, pall-bearers, and everybody offered suggestions in order to bring order out of chaos, and when a coach was drawn up to the curbstone Capt. Petty shouted in war-like tones, "Who's next?" He intended to discover who wished to occupy the coach. Elliott's mother and sister were tenderly escorted to the coach, and when they were within the door was closed with a bang. Then weeping women, some of them expensively clothed, came from the house and awaited the coming of their coaches. There was not a well-known pugilist in the crowd. Mr. W. E. Harding, Mr. Fox's representative, stood silent and grim on the sidewalk, and the veteran orator, "Pope" Whitaker, was in a doorway. Among those who were

CONSPICUOUS BY THEIR ABSENCE

were John L. Sullivan, "Jem" Mace, Herbert A. Slade, "Tom" Allen, George Rooke, William Edwards, Arthur Chambers, "Sam" Collier, "Mike" Cleary, "Patsy" Sheppard, "Steve" Taylor, "Dooney" Harris, Frank White, George Fulljames, "Jimmie" Murray, "Gus" Lambert, "Joe" Coburn, "Jim" Coburn, "Mike" Cleary, "Mike" Coburn, Ed Malahan, John Clark, Bennie Green, Robert Farrell, "Pete" McCoy, Harry Hill, "Old 'Bill'" Tove, "Owney" Geohegan, Billy McGlory, Joe Crochera, "Gabe" Case, "Jake" Roone, "Matt" Grace, "The" Allen, and a large number of pugilists, keepers of sporting resorts, and patrons of the prize-ring.

The procession started through Canal street to Centre, by the Tombs to Worth street, thence to Chatham Square and up the Bowery to Seventh street to the ferry for Long Island City. "Red" Leary and "Shang" Draper headed the procession of pall-bearers and assistant pall-bearers, and "Jack" Stiles walked at the left fore wheel of the hearse. Many who had procured the mourning-badges with the words, "We Mourn Our Loss, James Elliott," seemed to have lost their faith in the glory of the parade, and when the time came for them to fall in their badges disappeared from view, and they were soon hidden away in the crowds. Those who expected to see the procession miles in length were therefore sadly disappeared. Occupants of the coaches manifested

NO DESIRE TO BE RECOGNIZED

by the sidewalk brigades. The pall-bearers stepped like soldiers, and it was obvious that those of them who have at times been brought into contact with the police authorities had fire in their eyes whenever they glanced at an officer. At the Seventh street ferry-house a large crowd was assembled, and when the boat started with the last installment of carriages for Long Island City the residents of that part of the city breathed more freely. The crowd which followed the coaches turned back and speeded away in all directions. The pall-bearers' coaches, containing men and women mourners, at once followed the hearse to the cemetery. There Father Brennan performed brief funeral services at the grave, and the body of the murdered pugilist was buried.

Rumors were afloat today that after the funeral some of Elliott's partisans were going around to "Harry" Hill's place, with the intention of "laying Harry out." The bitter feeling against him that is known to exist among the admirers of Elliott gave color to the story, and two policemen kept a careful watch over the place. Everything, however, maintained its wonted quiet and nobody was hurt. "Harry" Hill said that he had heard the rumors, but did not think that they had any foundation. He was not alarmed.

M'GLOIN.

HIS OBSEQUIES.

NEW YORK, March 11.—[Special.]—The funeral of Michael E. McGloin, the murderer, took place from the residence of his parents this afternoon. The street for blocks in each direction was so densely crowded that progression was practically impossible. In front of the house a double row of policemen was stationed to keep enough clear space to allow the coffin to be carried to the hearse. Up and down Eighth avenue for blocks the sidewalks were lined with morbidly curious people, many of whom came from a long distance and braved the raw wind for hours to catch a passing glimpse of the dead man's coffin as it was taken up the avenue to the grave. On both sides of the ferry, and all the way to Calvary Cemetery, where the body was to be buried, the roadside was lined with crowds and the cemetery itself was thronged. Access to the cemetery chapel, where the religious services over the dead are held, was denied to every one except mourners and attendants, but, notwithstanding the vigilance of the doorkeepers, many managed to slip in under the guise of mourners at some of the earlier funerals, and remained inside. At a little after 4 o'clock the procession entered the chapel, and the black cloth-covered coffin was placed on the table in front of the altar. The mourners knelt in the rear. The chapel priest, assisted by a young surpliced boy, read the prayer for the dead, sprinkled the coffin with consecrated water, and pronounced a brief benediction. The pall-bearers took up their load. The body was placed again in the hearse, taken to the lot, and lowered into the grave. The entire McGloin family, a few family friends, and the young lady to whom McGloin was engaged were the only mourners. As the hearse was leaving the chapel door the body of Elliott, the dead pugilist, was taken into the building, and prayers for the soul of a murdered man closely followed those for the murderer.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

NEW YORK, March 11.—[Special.]—The *Tribune's* editorial on money and business tomorrow will say: "A remarkable change has taken place in the business outlook within the last two weeks. Ease has been followed by stringency in the money market, and at times during the last week 10, 12, and 15 per cent were the rates demanded for loans on call. The banks have for two weeks reported a deficit, which increased $2,851,375 last week, and they now hold $5,106,150 less than the reserve required by law. This sharp change in the monetary situation was not entirely unanticipated, and it has been met by shipments of gold from Europe, said to amount to about $4,000,000.

BANK RESERVES.

"Ever since Jan. 27 the banks have been losing reserve, but until the last two weeks their loss was almost wholly due to the accumulation of money by the Treasury. At that date they held reserves amounting to $87,289,100 and a surplus above legal requirements of $10,007,575. It was commonly said that a long period of easy money was sure, and the banks, finding commercial business unusually dull, while speculators were anxious to expand their credits and their operations, proceeded to expand loans about $10,500,000 in five weeks. Perhaps they reckoned that the Secretary of the Treasury would come forward promptly to help them, no matter what risk they ran, but they must have known that the Treasury was not in a position to redeem any more bonds with propriety, and must accumulate money for some time. In fact, its accumulated balances here, exclusive of receipts of legal-tenders from Washington and deposits of gold for certificates, have increased $11,068,719 since Jan. 27. The banks lost to the Treasury only until about two weeks ago, and still retained a surplus, though it was small. But when they were in a depleted condition the demand for money in the interior suddenly became active.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGES.

Domestic exchanges have turned against this city. Speculation in products made it advantageous to holders to send their stuff to market, and these causes of increased activity were followed by the appointment of a conference committee and the passage of a Tariff bill. Business became decidedly more active, and the demand for money decidedly greater. More than a week ago it was observed that the supply of commercial paper offered was abundant, but that the banks were able to take very little. Stringency in Canada also withdrew some money from this market. Since Jan. 27 the banks have lost $17,852,400 in reserve, and this sum exceeds by $6,813,681 the accumulation in the Treasury as above stated, but out of this loss of $6,813,681, otherwise than to the Treasury, the banks have lost $5,974,897 within the last two weeks, $2,825,985 during the week ending March 3, and $3,148,911 last week. Their deficit has now become so large that a construction of loans began last week. A larger lies in reserve.

THE FOREIGN MARKET.

Happily the state of foreign commerce and of European finance was such that a remedy could be promptly applied. On Monday last shipments of gold became profitable as an exchange operation, and so continued until Friday. The Bank of British North America ordered the first payment of $500,000, and a second of the same amount a little later. Morton, Bliss & Co. and Seligman Bros. followed with similar amounts each, and it was announced on Friday that $1,000,000 more had been purchased in open market in London for shipment hither. Some other shipments are supposed to have been made before rates advanced by bankers who do not like to make known their transactions, so that it is believed the amount afloat will reach $4,000,000. It is stated that these shipments were made in part against securities bought here for foreign account, but that sales have since been made on London orders. However this may be, the rise of exchange toward the close of the week indicated that a continuation of gold imports could not be counted upon at present. Much will depend, of course, upon the movement of products, which rampant speculation tends to check. The very heavy exports of cotton already made, exceeding 940,000 bales, the exports of the last crop year to date, must be expected to fall off, and the state of foreign exchanges will henceforth depend more largely upon the movement of breadstuffs, provisions, and oil.

MARKED IMPROVEMENT.

The improvement in the general business of the country since Congress adjourned has been quite perceptible. The exchanges at New York last week amounted to $748,544,651, and exclusive of those probably arising from dealings in stocks to $258,300,000, only about 10.6 per cent less than those of the corresponding week last year. For the previous week the comparative decrease had been 29 per cent, and for the week ending Feb. 21, 27.3 per cent.

There is still some difficulty in branches of industry in which production has been excessive, and doubt in regard to the effects of the new tariff will occasion embarrassment for a time in those that are least favored by the changes made, but the general impression throughout the country is that business will soon adapt itself to the new conditions and find the revision on the whole decidedly beneficial. The dry-goods trade showed a marked improvement last week, with a slight advance in some makes of wide shirtings, ticking, and cheviots, fair orders for woolen goods, and an increased demand for silks. Wheat and corn were a little lower last week, while lard has tended toward higher prices. Speculation in cotton has not been unusually active. The receipts last week, while more than double those of the corresponding week last year, were only 124,826 bales.

Coffee, tobacco, and sugar have been quiet, and wool firm, but iron and copper have been dull, with a tendency toward weakness. Petroleum has fallen rapidly on account of the opening of new wells; crude certificates, after declining almost uninterruptedly from $1.05 to 96⅝ cents a barrel, recovered a little toward the end of the week.

DASTARDLY MURDER.

ROUNDSMAN COMISKY KILLED BY A PATROLMAN.

NEW YORK, March 11.—[Special.]—While Acting-Police-Sergeant Richard Comisky was seated at his desk in the Second Precinct Station-House in Long Island City this morning at about 11 o'clock, Patrolman Patrick J. Casey put a pistol up to his face and fired a bullet into his brain. Comisky was instantly killed. The station-house is one of a block of four brick dwelling-houses. Comisky sat in a chair with his right side partially toward the desk and his face turned toward the front of the building. Patrolman Edward O'Brien and Jeremiah O'Conner were in the house on reserve duty. O'Conner sat on the opposite side of the desk reading a newspaper, when Casey come in at about 11:15 o'clock. O'Brien was in an adjoining room in the rear, into which Casey passed. After taking off his overcoat Casey approached O'Brien with a revolver in his hand. He said he could not put in its place the iron plug holding the cylinder in position. O'Brien took the weapon and succeeded, after some difficulty, in getting the plug in. Casey took the revolver, a weapon of the bulldog pattern, of 38-calibre, three chambers of which were loaded, and walked into the front room. O'Brien, who was walking about, followed him. Casey, who is left-handed, held the revolver in his left hand by his side. He stepped up to the desk and said to Comisky, "What are you following me about for?"

THE FATAL SHOT.

Comisky turned his head and made a reply so indistinct that even O'Conner, sitting only about four feet from him, did not hear what he said. "I'll kill you," said Casey. Before Comisky could turn his head the murderer reached across the desk, which is only about three feet wide, and discharged the revolver in his face. An exclamation that sounded like "Oh!" escaped Comisky's lips, his head dropped back, and his hands, which were clasped in front of him, fell by his side. He remained in his chair, but was motionless. O'Brien, who had just crossed the threshold of the room, sprang forward and seized Casey. O'Conner, directly behind whose chair Casey stood when he fired the shot, sprang to his feet and laid hold of the murderer.

The revolver was wrested from Casey, who asked "Is he dead?"

"No, I think not," replied O'Brien, who led Casey in the back room.

"Don't let any one come in here," said Casey, as he sank into a chair, scarcely seeming to realize what he had done. Dr. William J. Burnet says that death was instantaneous. Police-Commissioner Joseph McGee went to the station-house and placed Casey under arrest. Commissioner McGee and Patrolman O'Brien took him to the Queens County Jail, a short distance away, as the station-house was deemed an insecure place in which to keep him.

The body was not removed from the chair until Coroner James Robinson arrived. After a jury had been impaneled an autopsy was performed. The bullet entered an inch and a quarter below the right eye and lodged in the base of the brain.

BAD BLOOD.

No direct act led to the murder, and no one seemed able to ascribe a motive for it. It was pronounced a most cold-blooded affair, and created intense excitement. The murdered man and the murderer had known each other for seventeen years. They went to school together, and were on good terms until a year or so ago. The remark that Casey first addressed to Comisky was explained by an incident that occurred last week. Since the reduction in the police in Long Island City, owing to the necessity of economy, roundsmen have been dispensed with, and the Sergeants have performed their duties. Casey's post was in the First Ward, and Thursday evening Comisky saw him while on duty enter a saloon on Vernon avenue with a German. Comisky entered and detected him in the act of taking a drink of liquor. He ordered Casey out on duty, and demanded the German's name as a witness. Casey swallowed the whisky, and went out the back door. Comisky and Casey had not been on good terms for a long time, and rarely spoke to each other. Comisky told his brother James, the Chief New York, engineer of the Long Island City Fire Department, as the latter stated today, to tell Casey that he did not intend to report him. James, however, did not, and Casey did not have an opportunity to inform him what his brother had said. Casey made the statement to several persons that Comisky followed him about trying to detect him in things that would enable him to prefer charges against the patrolman. Comisky's mother died Feb. 5, at the wake. Casey, who was under the influence of liquor, said to James Comisky that he would get even with the acting Sergeant. James Comisky yesterday said he could not give a reason for this threat.

On the way to jail Casey said to Commissioner McGee, "I do not know what I have done."

AT THE JAIL.

No one was allowed to see Casey except his wife. She went to see him in jail afterward. Between her sobs, she said, "He did not know Dick (meaning Comisky) was dead, and I hadn't the heart to tell him. He must have been drunk or he would not have done it. He did not know what he had done. He never told me there was anything between Dick and himself. I couldn't ask for a better husband. He provided for me and my children, and unless he had been drinking was always kind."

Casey has, besides his wife, three little girls, the oldest of whom is 7.

Officer O'Brien said Casey appeared to be under the influence of liquor to a slight degree, and Commissioner McGee smelt the fumes in his breath. Casey is 36 years old, about five feet six inches in hight, and very stout.

ITALIAN BLOOD.

IT WAS SPILLED IN A QUARREL.

NEW YORK, March 12.—[Special.]—During a brawl this evening, following card-playing and a carouse among a number of Italians in a Monroe-street rookery, Gaetano Capobiaco was stabbed to the heart and instantly killed by Antonio Siego, who used as his weapon a shoemaker's knife. Capobiaco was 24 years of age, was married, and leaves a widow and two little children. He was a junkman. Siego is a shoemaker. He is 35 years of age. His wife is a comely Irishwoman about 40 years of age, and they have one child, a girl about 3 years old. The Siego family occupied one room on the first floor of the Monroe street tenement, which was used as workshop as well as a living room. A room in the rear was occupied by the family of Capobiaco. Just before 6 o'clock this evening, while a patrolman was at Grand and Corlear streets, an Italian lad came up to him, excited and almost breathless, and told him that there was a fight going on in the Italian colony in the Monroe street tenement house.

The officer ran to the place indicated, and when he arrived there found Siego standing on the stoop, surrounded by a crowd of gesticulating Italians. They told the officer that Siego had killed a man. Siego was put under arrest. Following the crowd of Italians, the officer took his prisoner into his own room, where, lying on the floor on his back, was the corpse of Capobiaco, with a great stream of blood flowing from a stab wound in his left breast. His young wife was on her knees beside the corpse of her husband, calling down maledictions on the head of his murderer. A doctor said that the knife-blade had penetrated to the heart, and death must have been almost instantaneous.

THE WEAPONS.

After having his prisoner cared for, the officer returned to Siego's room and searched it. In one corner he found a shoemaker's knife, consisting of a straight piece of steel about one and a half inches wide and six incles long, sharpened to a fine edge at the point. The blade was blood-stained. This was identified as Siego's knife used by him at his trade by Thomas Casello and his wife, Raffaello, and his daughter Anna Cella, who, although only 15 years of age, is married.

It appears that a number of Italians, among whom were Siego, Capobiaco, and Casselo, had been playing cards and drinking beer all the afternoon in Siego's room. At about 5:30 Mrs. Siego told the visitors to leave, as she desired to prepare supper for her husband and child. Capobiaco objected to going away, and became angry when Mrs. Siego told him to clear out. He seized the woman by the throat and choked her. She attempted to kick him and he then drew from his pocket the revolver before referred to and threatened to shoot her. The woman became frightened at the sight of the weapon, seized her child in her arms, and ran out of the room.

MURDER MOST FOUL.

Her husband took Capobiaco to task and a quarrel ensued. It lasted only a moment, and Siego picked up his knife from his workbench and plunged it into the left breast of Capobiaco. The latter fell on his back on the floor, the blood spurting out of the wound in a stream. In a few moments he was dead. Before the policeman arrived the wife of Capobiaco took the revolver from the hand of her dead husband, intending to conceal it, but Mrs. Casello, noticing this action, took the weapon from her, saying that it must be given to the police, and she gave it to Officer Lymington. It was identified by a number of Italians as having belonged to the dead man. They are, however, divided in sentiment as to the killing of Capobiaco, some claiming that it was done in self-defense, while others assert it was an unprovoked murder.

AN INJURED HUSBAND.

HIS RUNAWAY WIFE REFUSES TO RETURN HOME.

NEW YORK, March 11.—[Special.]—The eloping couple from Green Island, N. Y., were in Essex Market Police Court again today. Henry Shinburger, the husband of the runaway woman, had been informed by telegraph of the arrest at the Grand Central Station Friday, and was present, accompanied by Chief-of-Police Bellinger, of Green Island. Shinburger, a carpenter by trade, a man of intelligent appearance and of middle age, said through an interpreter that Collier was his assistant in the Saratoga Car Works and was the cause of his wife running away and taking with her $150 which he had placed in a savings-bank in her name. He did not charge Collier with stealing any money. While counsel for the prisoners was demanding an immediate examination and their discharge the husband snatched the young child from his wife's arms. The youngster crowed merrily and exercised its puny strength on the parental mustache. Shinburger then reproached his wife bitterly, when Collier stepped between them with an air of authority and separated them. Justice Duffy said he would place the prisoners in the hands of the police, and the merits of the case could be passed upon by Justice Grogan, of West Troy, who issued the warrant. He advised the woman to go in the company of her husband. She refused to do so, and the latter seized her forcibly by the shoulder and dragged her a few steps. Finally she pulled herself away, protesting that she would not live with him again.

MME. ALBANI.

WELL PLEASED WITH HER RECEPTION THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

NEW YORK, March 11.—[Special.]—Mme. Albani arrived in New York this morning and went immediately to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Her appearance was wonderfully bright, and she gave no token of the successive weeks of fatiguing travel to which she has been subject. "One gets used to travel," she said. "I slept all the way from Boston, where I sang last night, and knew no difference from my apartment at a first-class hotel."

"You did not stay here long after your arrival from Europe in the winter?"

"No, I was whisked away immediately. I sang in Albany and went on to Chicago, where I joined the company, and since then I have sung right along three times a week."

"And your reception has been as enthusiastic as the dispatches have set forth?"

"My reception has been everywhere eminently gratifying," answered Mme. Albani. "In Boston it was particularly so. They remembered me from my former appearance there, and accorded me evidences of favor whereto I could not help warmly responding."

"You open the season of opera here?"

"Yes. Mme. Patti follows in 'Linda di Chamounix' on Wednesday evening. At the Saturday matinée I sing again in 'Sonnambula.'"

"Do you come back here next season?"

"Yes, that is sure."

JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

HIS DIFFICULTY WITH MACMILLAN, THE ENGLISH PUBLISHER.

NEW YORK, March 11.—[Special.]—Julian Hawthorne thus explains the difficulty existing between himself and the English publisher Macmillan: "The history of the novel is this," said Mr. Hawthorne to a reporter; "I was in England when Henry James had a story running through *Macmillan's Magazine* in 1881. Macmillan, that is, Frederick MacMillan, said he wanted to follow it by a story from me. I told him I had leisure, to write me then, but that later I would be busy about other matters, and that I would send him monthly installments, for which he must pay me as each was received by him. Some time after the manuscript had been handed in, having studied over it, I decided that certain alterations would be best. I wanted to cut out certain portions toward the end in order to get in others that I deemed more important, so I asked him to let me take back that part of the manuscript, which was not to be printed until a year afterward, and change the reading. Just at that time we decided to leave England and come over here, so I brought the manuscript along with me. We were moving about a good deal when we got here, and somehow this manuscript got mislaid and I have never been able to find it."

Is there any chance that the Macmillans could not have known that the completed story from first to last had been once in their hands?" was asked.

"I don't see how there could be," Mr. Hawthorne replied. "If they had not received it they would not have paid for it. The impression conveyed in the telegrams from London that any money was paid me before writing each installment is all wrong, and I am sure if Mr. Macmillan and I could talk it over he would remember the circumstances of my taking it away with me, and for what purpose."

"When the editor began to publish the story, however, he did not have the end in his hands?"

"No, for, as I said, it had been lost. Just then, too, the death of my little daughter and other matters totally unfitted me for literary work, and it was impossible to bring my mind to the task of rewriting the concluding chapters. Lately I took the matter up afresh, and sent half the lacking manuscript to London some time ago. The rest will go in ten days or two weeks."

ITEMS.

THE MISSING BRIDE.

NEW YORK, March 11.—[Special.]—There were no tidings today from Maria Solger, the young woman who disappeared from her boarding-place last Thursday, the day before she was to have been married. Mrs. Minnie Rearen, who keeps the boarding-house where the girl and her younger sister lived, is making an active search for her. Today she spent making inquiries among the girl's friends, and on Tuesday she will search the hospitals in this city and on Blackwell's Island. John Ould, the young woman's affianced husband, is still somewhat overcome by his loss, but he rallied sufficiently to do justice to his meals today. In the evening he called at Mrs. Rearen's house with several friends and made an effort to drown his grief in beer and wassail, which was partly successful. Miss Solger's younger sister Julia, feels her loss very keenly. They have a brother, who called at the house of Mrs. Rearen today, and will assist her in the search.

CHARGED WITH INFANTICIDE.

Philomenia Jost, a pale-faced German woman, 27 years old, was charged today in Essex Market Police Court with strangling her new-born babe and cutting her own throat at No. 17 Jefferson street on Feb. 26. She is just out of a hospital. The woman told Justice Duffy that she was not married, and that her child was dead when born. She was deserted, and did not want to live, but would not disclose the name of the father of her child. Justice Duffy held her for further examination.

GOV. CLEVELAND.

Gov. Cleveland returned to Albany this evening on the 6 o'clock train from the Grand Central Station. His flying visit to this city lasted only twenty-six hours, and was undertaken, he said, simply for pleasure, and not for any public object. He arrived at the Gilsey House at 4 p. m. on Saturday, and passed the evening visiting friends, and in the afternoon he drove to the park with ex-Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, with whom he afterward dined before starting for Albany.

PAYMENT OF ROYALTY TO BE RESISTED.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A meeting of the shoe manufacturers today determined to resist in the courts the royalty demand of the Donald McKay Company for the use of their machines. A large amount of money was raised for the purpose. The company's patent expired July 6, 1879, since which time over $3,000,000 has been paid them.

CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

The ninety-third anniversary of the Forsyth Street M. E. Church was celebrated today. Among those present were Mayor Edson, the Rev. W. H. Garland of San Francisco, the Rev. Louis Hawkins of Illinois, and J. E. Bryant of Atlanta. In this church the habit of inviting penitents to the altar originated. A grandson of the originator, the Rev. Albert S. Hunt, conducted the evening services.

SEEING THE ELEPHANT.

The Japanese Embassy today visited Central Park and Castle Garden. Tomorrow they will make a tour of New York's various penal institutions. Tuesday they leave for Boston, and thence to San Francisco, visiting en route the principal cities.

A ROUGH PASSAGE.

The steamship Devon, from Bristol, reports stormy and variable winds the first four days. March 3, on the eastern edge of the banks, a terrific gale set in from the southwest lasting forty-eight hours. The weather was intensely cold, badly icing up the vessel. Thence she had a succession of hard gales, passed among large icebergs, and sailed through fifty miles of field-ice.

HOW FRONTIER TOWNS GROW.

[*Youth's Companion*.]—Phenomenal growths seem characteristic of the Far West, and have no parallel in the previous history of human immigration. Take for example the new Town of McGregor, Tex. On a certain day in September, a little over a year ago, it was decided and announced that the new line of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railway would cross the Texas & St. Louis Railway at a certain point. This was in the afternoon. By 10 o'clock the next morning the entire section about the proposed junction was staked out in house-lots, streets, and projected public squares. At noon that day the sale of lots opened, and in three hours $5,000 worth had been bought. Before sunset 442 lots, covering over 300 acres, were taken up. The next day the building of houses and moving in of people began, and began in earnest. From far out on the prairie, upon all sides, the shanties and houses could be seen coming on rollers! Before night twelve houses were up, and as many more had arrived. Twice this number of tents, too, had been pitched. On the third day, stores, "saloons," and a "hotel" were opened; and before night the necessity of a municipal government and a "lock-up" was keenly felt and promptly provided for.

Thus day by day McGregor "boomed." Within a few weeks the new "city" has been spoken of as "one of the most thriving towns" of the Southwest frontier. It had given birth to a vigorous newspaper, the McGregor *Plaindealer*, a recent number of which gives as an item of the town's business the statement that 15,000 bales of cotton had been exported from that town within the last two months.

JERE BLACK AND THE SUPREME COURT.

[Washington Correspondence New York *Sun*.]—Judge Black has been in Washington this winter, but has made only one great argument so far. It is one of the best things in Washington to see the understanding between Judge Black and the Supreme Court. The Judge has a quaint and peculiar status with the court. He is allowed a certain freedom of expression that nobody else dares attempt. Once those passing the Supreme Court room heard the old lion roaring, and presently this sentence loomed up in the corridor: "Gird up your loins, Mr. Attorney-General, and answer me like a man!" The Attorney-General not having wherewith to answer him, quaked in his shoes, and the Judges sat bolt upright, electrified by the leonine voice, while the audience looked reverentially at Saul among the prophets.

EXTRAORDINARY TESTIMONY.

There are a great many curious points in the testimony of the informer Carey at Dublin. One of them is the extraordinary character of his assertions in regard to Mrs. Frank Byrne, of London. Carey represents her as entering a meeting of the Invincibles at Dublin with a rifle suspended around her neck by a cord, two revolvers, six knives in a box, and 4,000 rounds of cartridge. The cartridges, it appeared, were for both the rifle and the pistols. Now this is a pretty heavy load for a woman to carry, or a man, for that matter. A rifle weighs at the least seven pounds, commonly ten and eleven pounds. That of course is a trifle. But the cartridges must have weighed, supposing they were only 32 calibre, 125 pounds; and what a stout woman Mrs. Frank Byrne must have been to carry all the arms mentioned by Carey and a parcel of 125 pounds besides. At this point, as at several other points of detail, Councilor Carey makes an unnecessary rascal of himself.

A NEGLIGENT CAPTAIN SUSPENDED.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—United States Inspectors made a report today on the inquiry into the loss of the steamer Tacoma, finding Capt. Korts guilty of gross negligence in navigating the ship and suspending him for two years.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Death of Prof. Henry Croft, of Toronto University—Flemming—The Budget.

TORONTO, Ont., March 11.—[Special.]—Bucket-shop Flemming still languishes in jail here. He is held on the two capiases issued by Chicago friends. It is said that an effort is being made to arrange matters in Chicago so that he can, if he desires, return there. He evidently does not appreciate the kindness extended to him in Canada.

BURNED TO DEATH.

QUEBEC, March 11.—At New Richmond, Bonaventure County, John McQuarter's house burned with his wife and child. Pierre Parent, age 83, died soon after leaving the burning house.

DEATH OF PROF. CROFT.

TORONTO, March 11.—[Special.]—News has been received here of the death of Prof. Henry Croft, late of the Toronto University. He died in Texas at the home of his son-in-law. Prof. Croft was one of the first Professors of University College, Toronto. He filled the chair of Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy with marked ability for about a third of a century, and was superannuated only about two years ago. He was noted for rare skill as a manipulater of chemical experiments, and was for many years the chief and almost only authority cited in cases of suspected poisoning. He was an enthusiastic scientist with exceedingly practical tendencies of thought, and, owing to his thorough acquaintance with his subject and his fondness for laboratory work, excelled as a teacher rather than a lecturer. In a letter received a few days ago from the late Professor he stated that he had been ill for nearly a month with dropsy, but that the doctor hoped to pull him through. He stated he would like to come to Canada in May, but that it was on the cards that he would never leave Texas again, yet he hoped for the best.

NIAGARA PARK.

OTTAWA, March 11.—[Special.]—That the Niagara Park scheme is likely to be adopted by the New York State Legislature next session gives much satisfaction here. It is understood that Gov. Cleveland is very strongly in favor of it. The opposition of his predecessor, Gov. Cornell, prevented its earlier adoption. It is hoped that the committee appointed by the Dominion Government to act in the matter as regards the Canadian side will be instructed to take active steps.

ADVANCED JEWS.

The Jews here are moving to have certain reforms introduced into their service, and that both sexes shall sit together instead of being separated. The matter has been referred to the Chief Rabbi, in England, but should his decision be adverse the reformers will form an independent body.

MISSING FISHERMEN HEARD FROM.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 10.—The fishing schooner Agnes, thought to have foundered in last Thursday night's storm, arrived at Herring Cove today.

FIRE RECORD.

In the Town of Lake.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in Moran & Healey's packing-house at the Stock-Yards. The watchman in charge, on discovering the fire, turned in an alarm to the fire patrol, and then proceeded to remove the valuables from the office. The flames quickly spread to the ceiling of the office, and soon after made their appearance through the roof. Second and third alarms were sent to the fire patrol, but for some unknown cause they did not respond. The fire gained a strong foothold, and the watchman seeing that the destruction of the place would only be a matter of a few minutes unless assistance arrived, departed in search of help. Engine Company No. 5 was apprised of the fire, and was on the ground when the office was all ablaze. Twenty minutes' rapid work prevented a conflagration and confined the fire to the place of its origin. The damage will not exceed $200.

The Methodist Church on Stewart avenue and Sixty-third street was discovered on fire about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and an alarm was sounded from Box 22. A second alarm was soon afterward turned in, and Companies 2, 3, and 4 responded. When they arrived on the scene the flames were issuing from the roof and the interior was a mass of flame and smoke. The fire ran up the siding, and, despite the efforts of the firemen, the blaze was not extinguished until a loss of $300 was sustained. The damage by water is quite heavy. Services were about being held when the fire was discovered. The seats, which are expensively decorated, are ruined by the water and débris falling upon them. The carpets, books, and piano are also badly damaged. The fire was caused by a defective flue in a furnace next to the siding of the wall.

In Chicago.

The alarm from Box No. 271 at 11 o'clock last night was caused by a fire on the second floor of an unoccupied house at No. 35 Astor place. Damage nominal.

Near Lafayette, Ind.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 11.—[Special.]—The residence of Robert Deardoff, one mile west of Taylor Station, in this county, was burned this morning. The furniture was nearly all destroyed. The loss is estimated at $4,000; partially insured, but the name of the company could not be learned.

SINGULAR MURDER.

LONDON, O., March 11.—John G. Tracey yesterday murdered his brother-in-law—David Gillinwater—by cutting his throat with an ax. Tracey, with his wife and two children, had come from Logan County to visit Gillinwater. The two men went into the woods late yesterday afternoon to cut wood, and there got into a trifling dispute which ended in the murder. The scene of the crime was twelve miles south of here. Tracey has been arrested.

BEACONSFIELD'S RELIGION.

[London *Times*.]—The statement having recently been revived that shortly before the death of Lord Beaconsfield he was visited by the Rev. Father Clare, who formally received the noble Lord into the Roman Catholic Church, Lord Claud J. Hamilton, M. P., wrote to Lord Rowton to inquire whether there was any foundation for the statement. In reply Lord Rowton wrote: "I am able to give a very short reply to your inquiry. The whole statement to which you call my attention is absolutely devoid of any foundation whatever."

AN EX-CONGRESSMAN IN TROUBLE.

BUTLER, Pa., March 11.—Col. John. M. Thompson, ex-Congressman from that district, has been arrested on the charge of raising a note from $400 to $4,000. The arrest has occasioned great excitement, but the general opinion prevails that the charge cannot be sustained. Col. Thompson gave bail for appearance in court.

THE FORMAN MURDER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—There are no further developments in the Forman murder case. Coroner Maxwell made a close examination of the bodies yesterday, and will commence an investigation tomorrow. There is no clew to the murderers yet. It is supposed they are persons well acquainted with the premises and living in the neighborhood.

A SPLENDID DONATION.

BOSTON, March 11.—Dr. Eben Tourgee, who sixteen years ago founded the New England Conservatory of Music, now the largest music-school in the world, has presented the institution to the Board of Trustees, who accepted the gift and take possession soon. The necessary legal forms have been complied with.

AN OLD GRUDGE SETTLED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 11.—This evening George Kirsch was found dead in a house on Brownsville avenue, with two stabs in his face. Two brothers named Williams are accused of the crime. The police are searching for them. The cause of the murder is an old grudge.

LAND-LEAGUE CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall are engaged for the Irish Land-League Convention April 25 and 26. Parnell, Egan, and Davitt are expected.

MEXICA

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Curious Legends o… Prospect…

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MEXICAN MINES.

A Newly-Discovered Region of Vast Natural Wealth.

How a Political Refugee Dug Out a Fortune for Himself.

Curious Legends of the Place—How to Prospect and Mine.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Feb. 25.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Texas, Topolovampo & Pacific Railroad, now thoroughly incorporated under the name of the Topolovampo Railroad Company, is far more than any other road passing out of the United States into and through Mexico, of conspicuous importance. It shortens the distance required by the A., T. & S. F. system to the Gulf of California on the Pacific and thence to the ports of China, Japan, and other ports of the Orient nearly 1,000 miles from both St. Louis and Chicago. Among the members of the syndicate comprising the company are Senator Windom, James G. Blaine, John Price, Fred Grant, E. Prince, T. B. Lewis, and a score of other well-known, prominent, and sagacious capitalists and financiers. Not alone for the Oriental trade is this air-line from the western frontier of Texas very important. Although but little known to geographers, Topolovampo Bay, at which point the western or Pacific terminus of this railroad enterprise is located, allows the entrance and exit of vessels drawing twenty-six feet of water. The harbor is a large, still-water bay, well land-locked, and has a surface capacity to safely ride all the navies of the world. The road trends in a true northeast course from Topolovampo Bay, across Sinaloa and Chihuahua, to Eagle Pass in Texas. What land it passes over is either exceptionally rich in agricultural and horticultural advantages or in precious metal veins or lodes. Its railroad connections are the Western Pacific from Guaymas south to the City of Mexico, the Lordsburg, Casas Grandes & Durango Railroad from Arizona to the heart of the minerals of Old Mexico, the Mazatlan, Atlanta, Culiacan & Durango Railroad, the Mexican Central, and both the Southern Pacific and Texas Pacific, or Huntington and Gould systems. It makes a short cut east from a vast region of Mexico. Tributary to it and along its length—400 miles—are worlds of passenger and freight traffic waiting. The site for a port on Topolovampo Bay has been surveyed, and named Gonzalez City, in honor of President Manuel Gonzalez. This new railroad company is the result of indefatigable work done by Col. A. K. Owen, an American engineer of many superior qualities, and than whom few men underst and better what a valuable line to the owners this transcontinental short-cut will prove to be.

SILVER AND ROMANCE.

There are thousands of strange and interesting histories associated with the old mines of Mexico. All of the present time should be familiar with the romantic discovery of the rich mines of the Sierra Mojada region. The precious metals there located were discovered by a Lieutenant of the regular army, who, with a small number of soldiers, had been lost for many days after following a small band of hostile Indians. These mines are being extensively worked. As they are partly in Coahuila and partly in Chihuahua, and much nearer towns and cities of the former State than here, very rarely indeed does news of them reach this city. About ninety miles south of the booming mining camp of Hidalgo del Parral (in Chihuahua) in the State of Durango in the same spur of the Sierra Madres as are the Batopilas, Guadalupe y Calvo, and other famously rich silver bonanzas, are the Carmen Group of silver mines. Of their ancient work and discovery none now know anything except the knowledge obtained by the extensive ruins of reduction works, now found in very many different localities. That the ancient work was done by monks or padres, long ago, is told by the story of the arrangement of the buildings found in ruins. Each set or cluster of ruined works is by a watercourse, and each site where found is commanded by a prominently high point, on which are ruins of strong circular bastions, or fortresses, built of very large rocks. The best preserved buildings are ruins of long, low rock-built structures divided into rooms nine and a half feet wide and eight feet in hight. On either side of these rooms holes are found, in the best preserved rocks, where evidently were once round sticks for supporting three rows of bunks or beds. The mines, old and new ones, are on what is known in Mexico as the Sestin estate. The word "Sestin" will be found on all the poor maps of this country at the point indicated—namely: ninety miles south of Hidalgo del Parral. The Sestin Hacienda, or plantation headquarters, are 120 miles northwest of the City of Durango. The Rocky Mountains (Sierra Madre of Mexico) all along their trend on the east side are paralleled by parallel ridges, separated by broad, magnificent, and exceedingly fertile valleys. The famed valley and ridge of "Mataderos," meaning the Brigand or Murderer's Valley, from having at one time and for a long period been occupied by deserters from the army of Spain, who did not permit any except other deserters to cross the valley or live with them, is sixty miles south of Hidalgo del Parral. These Mataderos became very bold, and often during the first twenty years of their occupation of the well-watered and luxuriantly-productive country would make excursions to towns far distant for the purpose of carrying back with them the most beautiful young Spanish women they could select. They had regular visits from a band of veiled German monks, who performed the ceremony of matrimony on the return of these predatory excursions, which always made capture of horses and cattle. These Mataderos, or assasins, and their descendants occupied this country. They could defy small armies, even, because they had the fastnesses of their parallel ridges to flee to on one side, and the gigantic Sierra Madres on the other; and as after each attempt made by the order of the Viceroys to attack them was abandoned they followed it up by surprising some far-away town, massacreing the men of wealth, and taking captive their young women, cattle, and horses, they were finally let alone. By this process of selecting as wives the best Spanish blood of the country they preserved the Castilian taint in a purer form than any of the people of the towns of Northern Mexico did, because the latter took Indian women to their homes and raised families by them. Hundreds of legendary stories are told of these Mataderos similar to those told of the Plateados, or silver-plated brigands, of Mount Malinchi, in the State of Pueblo.

These sixty miles from Parral to Mataderos Ridge are over as fine a carriage-road during all the dry season of the year as can be found in any country. My reason for going over it was to inspect the Sestin estate mineralogically. The ridge, though steep and rough, can be safely passed in any kind of vehicle. After descending the ridge, it is eighteen miles in a southwesterly course to the Hacienda of Sestin on the exact junction of the Mataderos and Sestin Rivers. The old, old mines and the new ones to which our party was bound are thirty-two miles west of the hacienda. A bridle path, or trail, conducts one there, consequently we left our ambulances at the town, or hacienda, and took horses and pack-animals for the rest of the journey. The first eight miles of the journey is along the banks of the Sestin River, which we forded many times. The country is steep, rolling, and not particularly amusing to travel. At the end of these eight miles we reached another of the parallel ridges, where we encountered a stream of water issuing from a deep gorge, called there the Arroyo de los Lobas, or Wolf Gorge. From that point our journey was over crests of ridges, through cañons and little valleys en route to Carmen Village, a distance of fifteen miles. The path we followed thus far is an old Indian trail, which without great cost could be converted into a fair wagon road. The wearisome, tedious work of our trip from Sestin to the mines followed immediately until Carmen was reached, over steep, craggy slopes, among high peaks and deep gorges. The highest points crossed measured 2,275 feet above Carmen level, or 8,275 feet above sea level. Along our route there was much scrub-oak in spots, and quite large areas of pitch-pine trees, same as those of North Carolina, the Pinus sylvestris, some of which are eighteen feet in circumference. Along this trail showers of rain occur, from the mountains condensing large cloud bodies all the year round. I mean by this that the periodical wet and dry seasons met with in such a great part of Mexico do not rule there. On reaching Carmen River, on which is located, higher up, the settlement of that name, our journey to the hacienda was beside that river, which flows through a deep gorge with perpendicular walls many feet in hight, until suddenly it opens into a small rock-hemmed-in valley where Carmen settlement is located. There are about 375 people in this place. A sufficient number of the males are employed in agricultural pursuits to supply the people there with farm produce. The others work in the newly-opened silver mines.

Whatever historical, romantic, tragic, or industrial facts are connected with the old workings here, not a written line known of tells the secrets, and none among the living remember of having ever heard a legend about them, or of those who there delved or reduced ores. All that is among the mysteries of the Mother Mountains of Old Mexico, whose mysteries are millions, the majority of which are red with human blood. Out of mine-working histories alone I have made nearly 1,000 pages of foolscap paper notes, which some day will probable appear in print. Here let me add that the scenery from one of the highest craggy crests which we passed over was heavenly, if mortal can imagine such grandeur. There one views beauty weird, fantastic, grand, sublime. You stand on sky-land surely. Rough paths or trails in picturesque, circuitous windings are like light-brown threads among the green, scrubby oaks far, far down below you.

While enjoying a day's rest in the spacious new residence of

SENOR DON HERMENCJILDO DE LAS CASAS,

the owner of the hacienda and mines, that gentleman related his history in connection with that region. During the revolutionary war of 1876, when General and ex-President Porfirio Diaz led the revolt against President Lerdo de Tejado, Casas was a commander under Gen. Diaz, and, while endeavoring to prevent Tejada's Government forces from passing Mataderos Ridge was badly whipped and routed. For safety he sought refuge in those mountains. Discovering that Carmen was much secluded, also that it afforded two ways of escape suitable to him if necessary to flee farther, he decided to settle there. One of the roads out was by trail over the mountains to Mazatlan on the Pacific coast by a fork in the trail, while the main path led out to the same port by Guanacevi. These trails are mostly hidden by overhanging bushes and limbs of the scrubby oak. A guide, an Indian, who escorted Señor Casas to Carmen, and who was old and talkative, told him on the way of very rich silver ores which had once been mined near the settlement. Señor Casas was brought up a professional miner. He found a great network of rich silver-bearing lodes. He determined also that these lodes had been worked at two different periods, for there were plain evidences of not very old work, which bore Spanish ear-marks, and other works far back in the unknown times.

Of the Spanish workings at these mines the old people gave him the following history: About the year 1600 A. D. monks and Spaniards began to mine in all the mineral belts of Northern Durango and Southwestern Chihuahua. They mined very successfully in hundreds of camps up to 1690, when a large tribe of Indians named the Cocoyamas suddenly declared war, fell upon the camps, and mercilessly slaughtered all the people, old and young. Not a soul escaped. Even domestic animals were slaughtered. A few years later an army of Spanish soldiers surrounded the Cocoyamas and secured them. In turn, for their slaughter of the monks, Spaniards, and their miners in 1690, the Spaniards in one short campaign, one of bloody carnage, destroyed the last vestige of the Cocoyamas. Many years after others came to mine in Northern Durango, but chose more open and easily accessible districts. Time, with floods and snows, filled the old mines and so nearly obliterated all traces of them that none had ever reopened them until the time that Señor Casas came there. After his arrival he discovered a stone vessel of circular form, smooth on the inside but having a rough exterior, in a place in the valley where the alluvial soil had washed away from it. He also found a partly broken stone ax, and a stone hammer similar to the stone-age instruments found in the ancient shafts of the old turquoise mines near Santa Fé, New Mexico. Where Señor Casas chose his site for reduction works he found while digging the foundations a great bed of slimes, nearly four feet thick, over which water had deposited about the same thickness of alluvial soil. In the bed-rock below the slimes and soil several pools of mercury were found by him, showing that there the old Spaniards and monks had worked their ores. He found, among other things there, a silver coin about the size of a 25-cent piece, on which the letters "U. S." are distinguishable, and the full word "Fernando." There are excavations on lodes in that vicinity where were once shafts, which time and water have filled, and in which are growing oak and pine trees three, three and a half, up to four feet in thickness. Such unmistakable signs carry the work far back of the Spanish conquest of Mexico. Señor Casas began work on one of the lodes with no capital at all. He did not dig deep until he struck pockets of native silver, bromides, chloride, and black sulphurets. Up to last August Señor Casas had extracted and reduced sufficient ores to net him $175,000. Still he had lived in a dreary wilderness, his works were crude, and when run, which was about one-half of the time, could not pulverize more than a ton and a half of ores per day.

THE FORMATION OF THIS REGION—

namely: the country commencing on the road from Sestin towards and including this district, is first out from this place secondary limestone slate with carboniferous conglomerate from 200 to 300 feet in thickness. Higher up and further on towards Carmen sedimentary rocks show, which change into a feldspathic formation, through which metalliferous dykes of porphyritic trachite occur. We encountered, also, greenstone diorite and other rocks, which are telltale signs of large and rich ore bodies. Some idea of the almost unparalleled wealth of a large area of country may be told in a few words. The ores invariably at surface or grass roots downwards are native silver, bromide of silver, horn silver or chlorides, sulphides of silver, all of which are strongly marked and impregnated with that unfailing sign of high-grade, free-milling ores—copper, the king of signs. An even temperature prevails all the year. Water power is ample. Wood is abundant. The district commences forty miles west of the main trunk line of the Mexican Central Railroad. The road being surveyed from the Southern Pacific of California to Durango City will pass at the exact foot of the Sierra Madre on the west side of the great range and sixteen miles only from Carmen. I visited with others Promotorio Santo Nino, Las Pinias, Jesus Maria, Refugio, Cata, Cordon, San Pedro, Veta Madre, Pomposo, Nameless, Middle Manta, West Manta, Cumbras, Dulces Nombres, St. Clara, Carmen, Black Vein, and Gold Vein (which carries richest of the ores of silver and much high grade gold ore) prospect shafts. All showed bonanzas, with uniform ores, such as I mention above, and which are highest in grade of all the ores of silver. The average width of those veins is twenty feet. I will say for them that five hundred first-class miners, if put at work on them, could take out or mine a million dollars monthly. Very large reduction works will go in there this summer under the ownership of capitalists from various parts of the United States. Within a radius of fifty miles of Carmen is room for twenty thousand or more bonanza mining claims, every one of which will prove more valuable to the owner than any silver mine in Colorado or Nevada ever did to its owner. The only reasons I have time and space to give here are those which satisfy all men who know how to buy mines, which are that the lodes or veins are unprecedentedly wide, rich, and increase invariably in width and richness with depth. There are strong incidental reasons, which to give in full would require several columns of scientific writing. There are none of the prospects for sale within the means of small capitalists. The owners of the present openings are claiming others as fast as they can comply with the laws of Durango. Materials for construction are closely at hand. There is clay for fire and other brick, and great abundance of water, timber, and limestone for mortar and cements. I will here state that thus far no careful search has been made for tive mines once worked somewhere in this region, all on the same vein which at water level or an average depth of 285 feet expose ore bodies of seven to nine feet of native silver. All the native labor required can be had for half a dollar per day in Mexican silver, or 46 cents in United States currency. Poor on moneyless prospectors to succeed there must have a party to sustain them. There were prospectors of experience out there when I was who are now at work on railroad bridges at $3 per day. They are saving all that they possibly can, month by month, in order to return and make one or more claims. Four months' work by six hands or six months' work by four hands costs money, and you cannot record your claim unless from the date of location you dig either a shaft thirty feet deep or a tunnel thirty feet long within ninety days. Mexican mining laws are business. The laws of the United States are in favor of the land-grabber only. They are against the development of mines, whereas under the Mexican law title is never good without work. No matter how old the mine, how much has been done on it, how deep or extensively it has been worked, it belongs to any one who cares to take it if the locator or owners do not make it produce or do not do the stipulated amount of work on it annually. The old Spanish law, which is still in vogue, meant that silver, gold, copper, lead, mercury, iron, coal, or other mineral ground should when discovered be improved for the benefit of the public or the people and the Government. It was and still remains one of the most just and common-sense laws governing property known to the statute books of the world. After many years' association with mine owners, miners, and others connected with mining industries in this country, my opinion is, that if capitalists of large or small means would coöperate to keep one, two, or more first-class scientific *gambucinos*—prospectors—on the great, well-known mineral belts of Durango, Serialoa, and Chihuahua, along the lines of surveyed railroads, near them or on areas tributary to them, great bonanza properties could be secured at 10 per cent or less of the cost of purchasing mines discovered, worked, and owned by others. There is not much use in engaging prospectors or other men for first work out of Mexico. By this I mean men who cannot speak Spanish. There are hundreds in the country who speak and write the Spanish language who have for years been waiting for railroad transportation. Meantime they have undergone the hardships of roughing it among the mineral belts, noting where there were old mines and where lodes outcropped, so that at some future time they could pounce on such properties without delay. There is an endless, almost, variety of ways which Mexicans employ to get the advantage of foreigners who do not understand them nor their language. You can buy all goods and hire all labor cheaper by having an interpreter in your employ. EULALIU.

THE MAN WHO SWALLOWED A SPOON.

[London *St. James' Gazette*.]—The waiter Géniscain, who swallowed the spoon four months ago, and on whom Dr. Félicet performed the operation of gastrotomy, is dead. The operation, as we stated at the time, was most successful. The spoon was taken out and the opening in the stomach stitched up again with silver wire. He was put on a rigorous diet of rum and soup, and was favorably progressing toward what was confidently expected would prove a complete recovery. Unhappily, however, some three weeks ago he was seized with a violent craving for more solid food, and, profiting by the absence of the person who was placed in charge of him, he managed to get hold of a loaf of bread and a large piece of cheese, which he ate greedily. As was to be expected, inflammation speedily declared itself, the suture came undone, and the wound reopened. It was stitched up again, but after a little time peritonitis supervened, and he died on Saturday last at the hospital of St. Louis.

TEMPERANCE.

Meeting of the North Side League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor.

The Hon. Emery A. Storrs Pictures the Change of Sentiment Within a Few Years.

He Regrets to See Men Just Out of the Penitentiary Having Certificates of "Good Moral Character."

Grace Methodist Church was crowded to overflowing last evening, the occasion being the holding of a meeting under the auspices of the North Side Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquors to Minors and Drunkards. The orator of the evening was the Hon. Emery A. Storrs, but there were several other speakers who took part in the exercises.

The Rev. Mr. Fawcett, the pastor of the church, conducted the opening exercises, reading as the lesson of the evening the story of the Prodigal Son, and President Elmendorf introduced the speaker with a few appropriate remarks, in which he viewed the work of the league in brief, deprecating the fact that the saloons were run

EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR,

but congratulating his auditors upon the fact that the public was becoming awakened on the subject of the liquor traffic and that twenty-two States had laws upon their statutes forbidding the sale of intoxicating drink to minors.

Mr. Storrs in taking the platform said that in his long association with the temperance cause he had never been impressed with the importance of the work as he was in looking over that vast audience. If the cause needed exalting, such a meeting was all that could be desired, and the story of the Prodigal Son, as read by the pastor, had been particularly appropriate. It contained two lessons: first, the necessity of receiving the prodigal, and second that it was not well to become a prodigal. The young man, he said, too often disregarded the latter lesson, and of all such he would simply ask that they read the story over and over again, and they could not fail to satisfy themselves that it

DID NOT PAY TO BE A PRODIGAL.

The speaker next alluded to the organization of the league and its objects—the saving of the young people—and said that Heaven and the angels could not smile on anything more approvingly or deserving of popular support. Before it had come into existence the laws on the statute books in reference to the sale of liquors to minors had been a dead letter, but he was satisfied that it had saved thousands by its labors. He was far more radical now on the subject than he had ever been, and regarded the liquor traffic as diabolical and infernal, and not only as sinful but as the quintessence of sin itself. One of his desires was to reform the saloonkeepers, and his method was to fine them $100 for the first offense and imprison them for the second, and wherever this had been done he had noticed that they had found no trouble in speedily becoming deeply interested in the young men. It had not been long ago when they had sandbagged the agent of the league, this having been their way of discussing the question, but now they had learned to respect him somewhat, and he was pleased to say that the work of reform was constantly going forward. Five years ago, as an evidence, such a meeting as he was addressing could not have been held, and to have talked of high license would have buried most any one.

BUT A CHANGE HAD COME,

and a gentleman in his own experience who a few years ago hooted in a Republican convention at the idea of controlling or restricting saloons was now the most belligerent enemy of licensing the unholy traffic. The politicians were even coming around, and the silent sentiment among them was in favor of controlling liquor-dens in the interest of preventing the growth of criminality. There had been a time when women were discouraged in the temperance work, but now it was recognized that they had a greater interest in it than any one else, and he pitied the man, and was ashamed of the wife or mother, who were really missionaries in the cause, who had the courage to oppose it. Drink had made 200,000 paupers in England in a year, and 500,000 paupers, imbeciles, lunatics, and idiots in this country, and, speaking plainly, saloons were merely manufacturing these classes, who were left to the honest and temperate to maintain. It was an awful showing, but nevertheless true, that on the North Side alone there were 652

ACADEMIES FOR VICE,

and only thirty-eight schools for virtue—the former being open all the time and the latter only about two hours a week; the one paying $5 to $10 to corrupt the youth to every dollar the others spend to save them.

The speaker next took up the question of the indiscriminate licensing of saloons, and said the time had come when the league should demand official help in its work, and when a Mayor should be elected who would not grant a license to an unworthy or disreputable person. He did not wish to be understood as saying [which was said in withering satire] that Mr. Harrison had been granting licenses where he should not, but it was exceedingly disheartening to him to see men just out of the penitentiary bearing certificates of "good moral character" in the shape of a saloon license to which the great seal of the city was attached. It was also disheartening to see that profligate women were on the streets, with their dens of vice wide open, enjoying the same certificates of "good moral character" under the seal and signature of the Mayor. Nothing could be more humiliating, he thought, than the spectacle presented, for it was a fact that to call one-half of the saloons and dens of vice in the city immoral would be

BASE FLATTERY.

It was the Mayor's sworn duty to see that licenses were not issued to the immoral or lawless class, but the facts had been that any one who could pay $52 could get a license to start a saloon, which was an outrageous condition of affairs, and he was heartily ashamed of the whimpering Government which would stand quietly by and say there was no remedy for the evil. Any such Government was a swindle and a fraud, and the sooner the people rose in their might and stamped it out the better, for it owed the public more than the public owed it, and there was not the semblance of an excuse for its toleration.

In conclusion, the speaker said the sale of liquor to minors should be stopped at all hazards, and that the people were in favor of it, even the better class of saloonkeepers, and he heartily sympathized with the league in its labors. But coercive measures seemed to him to be necessary, which could better be brought about, perhaps, by the virtue of public feeling being boldly and freely asserted. If this was not done, and the sources of the origin of an unrestricted traffic in liquor stopped, a blot would be cast upon the sun, and ere long the country would be enveloped in an Egyptian darkness.

HE HAD SEEN THE BUMMERS

assert their power, and now wanted to see the respectable element assert theirs. On the side of the former were crime, pauperism, debauchery, rags, and shame, while on the side of the latter was all that was moral—our happy homes and our honest mothers. While the league was doing a grand work, which was bearing fruit all over the country, it needed and deserved a stronger and more hearty support at the hands of the people at large, which he sincerely hoped it would receive, to the end that the principle should be firmly imbedded in the minds of the public in dealing with the great question that there should be no liberty except the liberty of right living.

The Rev. Arthur Little followed with a few brief remarks, and the meeting adjourned.

PHIPPS.

Maj. Phipps, the "gentlemanly" Superintendent of the Philadelphia Almshouse, who stole everything that was loose about the establishment, as well as some that were not, including the roof, has been extradited by Canadian authorities and must return home. He has been an object of much sympathy, it is said, among citizens of Hamilton, where he has been cruelly incarcerated in jail. His wife, who has been in constant attendance upon him, has found her society courted by the wives and daughters of some of the first citizens; but, while expressing her gratitude, she declined several invitations, preferring the society of her husband. The gallant Major was not compelled to eat prison-fare, his wife bringing him dainties from outside. Once, however, it is painful to learn, the lady failed to arrive, and the Major was obliged to breakfast on prison-fare, though not the ordinary food served to common prisoners. Sad to say, his attendant was a man of coarse perceptions, and without the tender sympathies of first citizens and their wives. The gentleman in confinement found fault with the meal, and fell to scolding the attendant, who, losing his temper, said that the food was a blanked sight better than the sawdust with which the Major stuffed the paupers in Philadelphia. The Major was so overcome by the insult that he could not finish the meal. It is gratifying, however, to learn that when the Governor of the jail heard of the outrage, the attendant was sternly reprimanded.

LAWYERS IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

[Albany *Evening Journal*.]—In all Great Britain and Ireland, with a population approximating 37,000,000, there are between 11,000 and 12,000 lawyers. In the United States, with a population larger by only 15,000,000, there are 65,000 lawyers, and in New York State, with a tenth of the country's population, abide a sixth of its entire body of lawyers. There is a lawyer to every 3,000 people in Great Britain, while in America there is a lawyer to every 800 people.

Admonition! Cure your cough thoroughly with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

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SOUTH DIVISION.
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123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman,
3410 STATE-ST., Branch Store, } Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
730 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
136 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
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TO RENT—HOUSES.

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TO RENT—MARCH 1, 3-STORY RESIDENCE 3028 Prairie-av.; furniture sold cheap; rent $100 per month. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3643 VERNON-AV., STONE-front, two stories and basement; possession at once. WALTER MATTOCKS, 115 Monroe-st., Room 40.

TO RENT—3523 STANTON-AV., TO May 1, 1883, low. Lease from May 1 to good parties. Inquire of A. B. TALLMAN, 207 South Clark-st., Room 11, or THOS. EVANS, 180 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
1341 Fulton-st.
1351 Fulton-st.
1353 Fulton-st.
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Two-story brick residences, 8 rooms, convenient to horse-cars, good neighborhood, $25 per month. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-front, 14-room house; modern improvements; desirable location on South Ashland-av.; furniture and carpets for sale at a bargain. Apply to H. H. HURLBUT, No. 357 West Randolph-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NO. 4 HAMMOND-st. Apply to J. A. B. WALDO, 240 Erie-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—4 NEW 2-STORY FRAME houses on Sixty-third-st., near Wallace, one block from station of Western Indiana R. R.; five cents fare; handsomely finished; 7 rooms; rent only $17.50. PIERCE & WARE, 148 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—RIVERSIDE—A DESIRABLE residence; 10 rooms; modern improvements; stable, billiard-room, etc. Box 47, Riverside.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A FEW MORE ELEGANT flats for rent corner Dearborn-av. and Erie-st.; rent includes steam heating, janitor's service, use of telephone, two elevators, gas fixtures, French ranges, refrigerators, etc.; building finished in natural woods, mahogany, cherry, and oak. Call at 73 Ashland Block, corner Randolph and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OF SIX rooms on Scott-st., near State. Best of references required. Rent $100 per month. FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO., 174 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT—WE HAVE SOME VERY desirable new flats at $40 per month; they will have all modern improvements and are within 300 feet of the Cottage Grove-av. cable cars and only two blocks from the Thirty-ninth-st. station on Illinois Central Railroad; 46 trains daily; 17 minutes' ride from Van Buren-st.; windows overlook Drexel-boulevard; special care has been taken with reference to perfect plumbing and drainage; only tenants with best of references need apply. To parties desiring to secure now accommodations for May 1 we shall be glad to show plans and give full information. TURNER & BOND, Real Estate Agents, 102 Washington-st.

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TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED room; gas and fire; private family. 1829 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV., handsomely-furnished rooms; house under new management and furnished new throughout.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms. References required. 16 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH OR WITHOUT basement, 235 State-st., near Jackson; possession May 1, or before if desired. MARK KIMBALL, 235 State-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—TWO STORES NUMBERED 98 and 100, and 102 and 104 Michigan-av., corner of Randolph-st.; 89x132 ft, five stories and basements, with steam elevators, will be let together or separately. N. W. BROOKS, 97 Clark-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—STORE, 66 LAKE-ST., ADjoining State, 20x80, basement and four stories, together or separate. Apply to owner, 2015 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 196 East Madison-st.; plenty of light and air. JAMES EGAN, 146 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Marshall Field & Co.'s, very desirable second, third, and fourth floors, together or separately. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 91 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE ON LAKE-st., near State; fine building and location. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 54 Dearborn-st., now occupied by F. E. Hooker; can give possession in five days. Apply to J. & J. M. GAMBLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE FRONT PART OF store. Apply to Stylographic Pen Co., 38 Madison.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
$22 per month, fine cottage, 6 Fillmore-st.
$12—One flat, 28 Fillmore-st.
$13—One flat, 4 rooms, 515 Western-av.
$12—One flat, 4 rooms, 458 Western-av.
Inquire at 503 Western-av.

TO RENT—LOFT, WITH STEAM-POWER if desired; second floor 38 and 40 South Canal, 40x75. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—2 FLOORS 50x70 each. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO., Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

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WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL SUBurban home, immediate possession, for a year, not over forty miles from city, convenient to cars, by small American family; not over $12. Address for three days, giving full particulars, X 15, Tribune office.

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WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURnished rooms in a respectable neighborhood with trustworthy people. ELLAN, 641 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM and small store on first floor of a building near Lake or Randolph-st. bridges, for neat, light business. Address V 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS OF property for rent and wishing the personal attention of an agent will do well by leaving the same with V. H. SURGHNOR, Room 14 Tribune Building.

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FURNISH YOUR OWN CLOTH AND we will cut, make, and trim overcoats, $8; coats, $6; vests, $1.50; pants, $1.50; first-class fit and good work guaranteed. DAVIS BROS., merchant tailors, 151 West Randolph-st., Arnold Block.

56 POUNDS SPRUCE BUTTER-TUBS delivered in Chicago for 25 cents. M. H. BROWN & CO., Potsdam, N. Y.

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UPRIGHT SHOW-CASES, COUNTERS, tables, shelving, fine store and office fittings; large variety. D. M. SWINEY, 41 to 47 South Canal-st.

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27 Aldine Square, 2-story marble front, $7,500.
28 Aldine Square, 2-story marble front, $7,000.
29 Aldine Square, 2-story marble front, $6,500.
Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts., vacant lot 25 feet front by 165 feet deep.
WEST SIDE.
376 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
378 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
380 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
382 West Harrison-st., 2-story brick residence, $5,400.
30 Ogden-av., 3-story marble front, $8,000.
18 Ogden-av., 3-story marble front, $8,500.
475 West Washington-st., 3-story marble front, $15,000.
43 Winthrop-place, 2-story brick residence, $4,500.
45 Winthrop-place, 2-story brick residence, $4,500.
61 Elizabeth-st., 2-story marble front, $7,250.
20 Throop-st., 2-story marble front, $7,500.
232 Park-av., 2-story marble front, with brick barn, $8,500.
400 Washington-boulevard, 3-story marble-front residence, $12,000.
410 Washington-boulevard, 3-story marble-front residence, $12,000.
Stock farm of 500 acres near Lake Forest, $60 per acre.

FOR SALE—BY DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.:
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27 Aldine Square, 2-story marble front, $7,500.
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410 Washington-boulevard, 3-story marble-front residence, $12,000.
Stock farm of 500 acres near Lake Forest, $60 per acre.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
PRAIRIE-AV.—50 feet corner Thirtieth-st.
WABASH-AV.—100 feet corner Thirty-fourth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—58 feet near Eighteenth-st., 50 feet near Twenty-third-st., 52 feet corner Twenty-ninth-st., 50 feet near Twenty-ninth-st., 50 feet near Thirty-fourth-st.
INDIANA-AV.—50 feet near Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF MADISON-ST. and Michigan-av., 27x109 feet; this is one of the most desirable vacant corners in the city, and it will increase largely in value from the establishment of first-class retail business in the vicinity. BRYAN LATHROP, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE—TWO-STORY and basement stone swell front; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floors; all modern improvements; price, $7,000. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE FAMILY RESidence, with immediate possession, 475 Washington-boulevard, three-story attic and basement, 14 rooms, gas-fixtures, furnace, electric bells, newly painted and decorated; lot 22x125, with fine south front. Price $15,000. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—
Our March list of REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, published in the "HOUSE AND LOT" monthly, is now ready, and will be mailed prepaid on application. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE FEET, Prairie-av. near Forty-first-st.; cheap. C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 1628 INDIANA-av.; stone-front; thoroughly built; very convenient; 14 rooms; choice location; and will be sold low. C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500—TWO-STORY AND basement brick residence No. 117 Winchester-av.; newly painted, front and rear; east front, between Jackson-boulevard and Van Buren-st.; convenient to three lines of cars; 10 rooms; walls and ceilings elegantly papered; handsomely grained and varnished throughout; all modern improvements; in perfect order; gas-fixtures and furnace go with house. Apply to owner. ROBSON WEDDELL, Room 5, No. 89 Randolph-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—
West Madison-st., for $70 per foot, adjoining property held for $100 per foot.
Ogden-av., near Twelfth-st., lots $750 each, adjoining lots held at $1,200.
Cottage and lot, Taylor-st., near Halsted.
Cottage and lot, Wentworth-av., $1,100.
Vacant lot, Johnson-st., near Taylor, 36 feet front. M. O. BRIEN, 3 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—
50 feet or more, Wabash-av., corner Sixtieth-st.
Cottage Grove-av., adjoining the proposed trotting-park, lots for $200 each.
Vincennes and St. Lawrence-avs., at Forty-sixth-st., lots 50x120.
Cottage and lot, 4930 Wentworth-av., $1,100.
Vacant lots, Forty-sixth and School-sts., $350 each. J. W. MACFARLANE, 88 State-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO STORY AND basement octagon-front brick residence, No. 382 West Harrison-st., near Aberdeen; lot 20x125; is in good order, has all modern improvements, and rented until May 1. Price, $5,400. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON VERY EASY TERMS, twenty (20) new brick dwellings; prices ranging from $4,000 to $7,000; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; located at Forty-third-st. station, Hyde Park, on the Illinois Central Railroad. OSWELL A. BOGUE, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 50-foot lot, and brick barn; $22,500.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., NEAR Thirty-seventh-st., 20x100, with two-story marble-front house. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON OHIO-ST., near Dearborn-av.; 125 feet on Clark-st., near Centre; 60 feet on Clark-st., near Wrightwood-av.; 125 feet on Ohio-st., near Horne. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF 2-STORY brick houses adjoining each other in the West Division, at low prices if taken all together; accessible by horse-cars; rented at favorable rates; a good purchase for a party desiring to retail the houses on long terms and easy payments. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND basement octagon-front brick residence, No. 382 West Harrison-st., near Aberdeen; lot 20x125; is in good order, has all modern improvements, and rented until May 1. Price, $5,400. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT ON INDIana-st., between Rush and Pine, 30x100 to an alley. SHELDON & SHELDON, Room 3, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—IN MY BEAUTIFUL NEW block, two-story and basement 11-room octagon stone-front house and lot 738 to 748 West Jackson-boulevard, near Lincoln-st., $7,500; $2,000 cash down, balance $1,000 yearly until paid.
These houses are well built by myself, with all modern improvements, and will bear close inspection; will rent for nearly that money. Go and see them. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE, marble front, stone steps and walk; plate glass; 3 rooms deep; first class; south of Division-st., on La Salle-av., east front. H. A. HURLBUT, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS BLOCK on West Madison-st.; price, $120,000. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—60 FEET FRONT ON Park-av., near Hoyne-st.; good house; great bargain. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON Madison-st.; $2,600. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE on Elston-road and North Branch, over 500 feet deep; price low and terms easy. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

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FOR SALE—BY GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.:
Cheap homes; prices ranging $1,000 to $5,000.
Good homes; prices ranging $5,000 to $10,000.
Elegant homes; prices ranging $10,000 and upwards.
Call for a printed list if you are looking for a safe deposit for your money, for prices will be higher within 60 days.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF 2-STORY brick houses adjoining each other in the West Division at low prices if taken all together; accessible by horse-cars; rented at favorable rates; a good purchase for a party desiring to retail the houses on long terms and easy payments. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—
$2,500—2-story frame house and lot, 1176 West Taylor.
$2,500—2-story frame house and lot, 1149 West Taylor.
$1,500—2-story frame house and lot, 16 Harvard-st.
$2,500—2-story frame house and lot, 1090 West Polk-st.
Inquire at 503 Western-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—$13,000—The 4-story marble-front house, 1249 Michigan-av.; contains 15 rooms and has all modern improvements; lot 24x150. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Van Buren; we have two bargains. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—3,500 LOTS AT WINTER PRICES. WE INVITE YOU.
COME BEFORE THE SPRING COMES.
IN WINTER BUY A HOME;
YOU WILL GET IT CHEAPER.
NEW BRICK COTTAGES.
PLANS AT OUR OFFICE. MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
BEAUTIFUL FLATS.
FREE TO EVERY ONE CALLING.
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OVER 1,100 LOTS SOLD IN TWO YEARS.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 1353 WABASH-AV.; stone-front; 14 rooms; cheap at $14,000. C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS BLOCK on West Madison-st.; price, $120,000. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET, INDIANA-av. between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.; east front and choice location. C. B. SAWYER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN ATTRACTIVE LIST of houses and vacant lots on Lake and Ellis-avs. and Drexel-boulevard; also at Fairview, Oakland, Forty-third-st. and Kenwood. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000, DESIRABLE LOT, 50x160, on Lake-av., with 6-room cottage, and furnace. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE MANUFACTURING site on Calumet River at South Chicago. Excellent river front and railway connections. Good buildings adapted to any general manufacturing purpose. Engine, motive power, and some machinery. Will be sold at a bargain. BOGUE & HOYT, 170 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RENT—OR EXCHANGE—Houses, lots, and acres at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH, 232 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT Evanston, South Evanston, Wilmette, and Ravenswood, besides a number of modern-style houses at Evanston of our own construction. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—A WELL-LOCATED TEN-room residence on Maple-av., Evanston, with all modern improvements; a good sized lot and all in fine order. Price $5,000 and terms easy. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TEN HOUSES AT IRVING Park and Norwood Park. A. J. NOWLEN, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 41.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT RAVENSwood; 20 acres near Millard-av.; 10 acres corner Grand-av. and Washington-av. These are bargains. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A healthy location go to Normal Park, Englewood. This is the best suburban property, and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6640 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., NEAR Leavitt-st., 60x114, with two-story and basement house. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT WILMETTE, NEXT station north of Evanston, on lake shore—A fine residence and 5 acres, worth $20,000. Call and see photograph. TAYLOR A. SNOW, Room 34, 115 Monroe.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON PROPERTY our specialty; lots, $5 to $85 per foot; houses, $1,000 to $40,000. SMITH & ELLIOT, 98 Fifth-av., Room 1.

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FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$10,000—A very fine and substantial building, stone foundation, 32 large rooms, and four acres of ground with fruits and shrubbery, on bank of St. Croix Lake, in Hudson, Wis., 18 miles from St. Paul; clear title; the building is first-class and cost over $18,000 to build; 90x46, 4 stories in hight; it is a handsome and fine property for summer hotel or public resort; will take $5,000 cash and the balance in farm or wild lands; it is a bargain for some one.
$20,000—Or will lease for term of years; this is one of the finest dock properties in the West; 650 feet dock front, 385 feet new dock, 20 feet of water; one 4-story building, stone foundation, 50x75, and one 36x45 four-story; these buildings cost over $27,000, are in No. 1 repair; ground is 650x400 feet, in very centre of Kenosha, Wis.; for any kind of manufacturing this property cannot be excelled. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

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REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BUSINESS AND RESIdence property in all parts of the city. We have numerous and constantly increasing inquiries which we are unable to fill. J. C. MAGILL, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—HAVE YOU ANY BUSIness, residence, or acre property you wish to sell? If so, suppose you try the agency of ERSKINE BROS., Real Estate and Renting Agents, Room 46, 161 La Salle-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL PIECES OF land in Chicago and vicinity suitable for subdivision and sale in lots. Address, with description, price, and terms, W 44, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—SIX MATCHED GRAY draft horses; will be sold in pairs if desired. We have also for sale a large four-horse platform spring-wagon, nearly new; capacity, five tons. WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., 255 and 257 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts.,
can be found the largest stock of piano-covers outside of New York. We import our own covers, and the embroidery is from original patterns made expressly for us.

AT BAUER PIANO WAREROOMS, 182 and 184 Wabash-av., bargains in
1 fine Chickering,
2 Knabe,
2 Bauer,
1 McCammon.
All in first-class order. Will be sold on monthly installments. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

A $1,000 SQUARE GRAND CHICKERing in perfect order for sale at $300; cash or on monthly payments. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS AND ORGANS. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

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FOR SALE—CHEAP—A BAUER UPright piano. H. W. BUCHMAN, druggist, State and Thirty-first-sts.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

NEW PIANOS, FIRST-CLASS MAKES, low prices; $15 cash, $10 monthly; every instrument fully warranted; pianos rented and rent allowed if purchased. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

NEW ORGANS, $55, $65, $75; FINE instruments; fully guaranteed. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED, POLISHED, AND REPAIRED BY COMPETENT WORKMEN. All work guaranteed. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

PIANOS TO LET—RENT-MONEY FOR one year deducted if purchased. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st.

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AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1865) diamond brokerage and bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, mutilated coins, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ANY AMOUNTS, FROM $25 TO $1,000, to loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, and all good securities, without removal, at lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal at 151 East Randolph-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

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KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 TRIBUNE Building, loan on productive city property.

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WANTED—$4,000 AT 6 PER CENT INterest, without commissions; first mortgage on good property. Address R 75, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

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ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st.; best advice on love, marriage, sickness, family or business troubles. Hours 9 to 5. Call or write. Fee, $1.

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GREAT BARGAINS IN FINE DIAmonds, watches, chains, and jewelry, at a large discount from regular prices, at Goldsmid's old-established (1865) bullion and assay office, 97 East Madison-st., next to old stand.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 3-MASTED SCHOONER, rebuilt last year, with new wire rigging, etc., 300 tons; cost over $18,000; must be sold; want an offer; cash and time payments. 39 and 60 Reaper Block.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

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CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, AND private libraries and single volumes, Seasides, and magazines in any quantity. CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

PATENTS.

PATENTS—L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 70 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—A BRIGHT YOUNG MAN to do office work; a permanent situation to the right party. Address, giving age and salary expected, with references, V 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK WITH A THORough knowledge of bookkeeping for the office of a packing house; must have the necessary experience. Give age, references, and full particulars. Address F. B., care of Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER to go into the country. Must have best of references. Apply between 11 and 12 o'clock a. m. Tuesday. SEEBERGER, BREAKEY & CO., 38 and 40 Lake-st.

WANTED—PRINTERS (COMPOSITors) at Chicago Legal News office, 87 Dearborn.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A strictly first-class electrotyper; must come well recommended as to ability and character. Apply at Franklin Type Foundry, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—TWO COATMAKERS FOR Racine, Wis. Apply Tuesday between 11 and 2 at 144 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A TAILOR OR BUSHELman; can have steady work; call at 183 South Clark-st., Rooms 21 and 23.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A MAN WHO HAS HAD experience on a newspaper and of some literary ability; one from the country preferred, and not less than 30 years old. Address, giving experience and salary wanted, R 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLES FREE. We want an energetic man in every town, and will make it an object for the unemployed to engage with us. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—GIRL, GERMAN OR SWEDish, as cook and laundress. Reference required. Apply at 2802 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL to cook, wash, and iron; no others need apply. 2829 Wabash-av.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN TAILor and repairing can have steady work. Call at 183 South Clark-st., Rooms 21 and 23.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACtical bookkeeper having spare time a set of books to keep at his office; terms reasonable. Address V 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN aged 18, shortly arrived from Europe, speaks English, writes a good hand, clothing or dry goods preferred; was in business before. Address X 63, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ARCHItects—By a young man to improve in architectural drawing; 8 years' experience in house building. Address BUILDER, 4645 State-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG man 23 years of age as coachman in private family. Is just over from the old country. Good references. Q 42, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLEsale jewelry house as traveler by a man of long experience and who can command a large trade in Illinois and Wisconsin, also in city. Address immediately R 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man at some profitable outdoor business; am employed at present inside. Can give the best of reference from present employer, whom I have worked for five years. Address X 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVeling man in Illinois, to solicit consignments for a produce commission house. Address X 72, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELing salesman for a first-class house; prefer meats or flour; rather travel Southern territory; am under 30, sober, and competent. References exchanged. Address "C," Box 195, Richmond, Va.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady in family to care for children when traveling West or East. Address Q 96, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady as shorthand and typewriter. Best of references. Address SHORTHAND, 434 Fullerton-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY WISHING TO WITHDRAW from the business offers to sell the stock of a well-established, first-class boot and shoe store; one of the best locations in the city, and now doing good business. Address R 36, Tribune office.

BUSINESS—I WANT SOME GOOD MAN to join me in creamery and commission business; party to have $5,000 to $10,000 ready cash. I can furnish the best of reference. Those only meaning business need reply to this. Address R 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE FOR A man who understands to repair furniture and upholstering to buy an old business with good custom; store and dwelling for rent. Inquire of WILLIAM STEINER, Oak Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, THE COMPLETE machinery of a small cabinet bedstead manufactory at 29 North Jefferson-st.; room and power to rent. Inquire of C. G. DIXON & CO., 25 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES, AND horse and wagon of an old-established and favorably-known grocery. BRIGGS & McDERMID, 169 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—A PROFITABLE MANUfacturing business capable of large extension. Address P.-O. Box 2247, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS JOB printing office, location Fort Wayne, Ind., consisting of all the latest styles of type, and two job presses, and all modern improvements, nearly new; cost over $1,000, and will be sold cheap for cash. Address H. L. TIGAR, over Post-Office, Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND lease of a 19-room private boarding-house; newly-furnished; first-class boarders; the best location on North Side. Address R 57, Tribune office.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., whereaddress A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

YOUNG MEN IN SEARCH OF A BUSIness opening will find the only vacant store in Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County, Wis., to rent; store located next door to post-office, in the very centre of business activity; store 90x25, shelved, and will be ready for occupant about April 1. Address owner, DAVID S. FOSTER, Beloit, Wis.

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PARTNER WANTED—WITH $4,000 IN a new and very profitable factory business; profits from 50 to 80 per cent; contracts already entered into with first-class houses; sales will no doubt reach $100,000. Address O 6, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW thousand dollars' capital to manufacture a new patent article of general use, pronounced by dealers and mechanics to be superior to anything of the kind heretofore offered. A safe investment. Large sales and large profits guaranteed. Address O 21, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE SCRAP-iron business, located in Pittsburgh, Pa., to take an interest; capital required, $10,000 to $15,000 in cash or stock. Having a well established trade here, with fine yard, teams, wagons, steam shears, etc., and first-class facilities, would like to form a branch yard with local partner as manager, etc. Address, with full particulars, "Iron Business," P. O. Box 459, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—SOBER AND TRUSTWORthy gentleman as partner in a permanent and highly respectable business. Advertiser desires an equal partner in every respect, and will invest equally in cash; bout $1,200 required of each; profits all a reasonable man can expect. Address X 87, Tribune.

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7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4.50 TO $5 per week, with use of piano and bath; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day-board, $3.

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BENTON HOUSE, 154 AND 156 CLARK-st., near Madison—Pleasant rooms; 50 cents per night.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 153 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

$100,000 WORTH FURNITURE, carpets, stoves, and household goods at prices lower than the lowest; 25 per cent saved in buying from this stock. Houses furnished throughout at one day's notice. Do not miss this golden opportunity. The Empire and the Andrews-Burr folding-beds in thirty styles. Cash or easy payments to suit. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 381 and 383 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—Must be sold—2 30-horse boilers, 1 50-horse engine, 1 "Knowles" steam pump, 1 40-barrel iron water tank, 1 steam condenser, steam gages, and all connections complete, nearly new; only in use two months; also a lot of shafting, pulleys, and belting; will be sold together or separate. Inquire at office, 29 and 31 River-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—The Pullman Palace-Car Co. have more of their superior brick than they want for their own use, and having their own locomotives and cars, are able to fill all orders promptly. Apply to or address the Pullman Palace-Car Co., in Chicago or Pullman, Ill.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIR successfully removed at 1459 Wabash-av. Mrs. DE MEDICI.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF RUBBER BLANkets suitable for job or other presses. Apply at counting-room of the Tribune.

The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—1313 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit new Court-House. Collier's "Lights o' London."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Lotta as "Bob."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark. The Vokes in "The Belles of The Kitchen."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. McCaull Opera Company in "Heart and Hand."

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Frank I. Frayne in "Mardo."

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Edwards' Specialty Company.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. M. B. Leavitt's Specialty Company.

Dime Museum.
138 and 150 West Madison street. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

The Brunswick & Balke Warerooms.
No. 49 State street. Preliminary Billiard Tournament at 2 p. m.

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1883.

WARMER weather is indicated for the Upper Lake region today.

S. B. PAIGE, a prominent lumberman of Davenport, Ia., committed suicide in that city yesterday.

IT is reported from London that Judah P. Benjamin, ex-Attorney-General of the Southern Confederacy, is to be given a Judgeship.

THE Philadelphia Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall have been engaged for the Irish Land League Convention to be held April 25 and 26, at which Messrs. Parnell, Davitt, and Egan are expected to be present.

OF the sermons delivered from Chicago pulpits yesterday the most notable were those of Prof. Swing on "Reason and Imagination"; Dr. H. W. Thomas on "Knowledge Applied"; and the Rev. J. H. Barrows on "The Careless Use of the Tongue."

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF, Russia's most famous diplomat, who has been in the service of his country for over sixty years, died yesterday at Baden-Baden at the age of 85. A full history of the distinguished statesman, covering his career in all its details, is given elsewhere in this issue.

THE people of the Town of Lake continue the good work of opposition to ring rule, and two enthusiastic meetings were held yesterday at which the necessity for good citizens attending the polls and working energetically against the "bosses" was dwelt upon. The only hope which the ring has left lies in the possible action of the fanatic coercive teetotal element, which is strong in Englewood. These people, if they persist in running an independent ticket, as is now threatened, can probably succeed in electing the candidates of the ring, while it is absolutely impossible for them to come one inch nearer the attainment of their own pet object.

A MEETING was held in Grace Methodist Church last evening under the auspices of the North Side Citizens' League at which Mr. Emery A. Storrs made one of his characteristic speeches. He said that the entire community was waking up to the necessity of a high license for saloons, and gave Carter H. Harrison a deserved scoring for the indiscriminate manner in which he issued liquor licenses to unworthy and disreputable persons. The law demands that the licensees shall be persons of "good moral character," while many of those who received licenses to peddle whisky from "The Best" never got such a certificate before—except when they left the penitentiary.

ANOTHER Socialistic meeting was announced to be held in Paris yesterday, but failed to come off. The authorities took energetic measures, emboldened probably by the easy manner in which the last affair of the kind was disposed of, and the police and municipal cavalry charged the mob. Fifteen arrests were made, and search is being conducted for Louise Michel, the fiery virago who is content with no Government, and who is said to be at the bottom of the present abortive movement. It is generally believed, however, that she is only a tool in the hands of the Bonapartists, who are playing their favorit game of starting a scheme for their personal aggrandizement under the guise of a democratic uprising.

THERE appears to be little likelihood that the committee of eighteen which is to meet this evening to nominate an independent ticket to be voted upon at the coming municipal election will manage to agree upon any tangible basis of harmonic action. Several members of the committee will decline to serve, for various good and sufficient reasons. Two disturbing elements have already been stirred into the prospective movement, either one of which would furnish a sufficient excuse for conservative men to decline to coöperate in it. The "crank" Prohibitionists, who never can be satisfied and who never accomplish anything, want to make a crusade against beer out of what was never intended for anything of the kind. Then the Democracy want the entire round world. A non-partisan movement in their eyes means the nomination of four respectable Democrats, and they cannot be brought into camp on any other terms than the securing of all the offices for representatives of their own political organization. Under such circumstances the independent movement loses its entire reason to be, and few need regret its early although not untimely demise.

THE recent exposures of the scandalous treatment of lunatics confined in the New York State asylums have attracted great attention in the Empire State. A bill is to be introduced in the Legislature providing that in future no person can be confined in an insane asylum except upon the certificate of two physicians, and giving power of inspection to boards of managers, who are to have every facility for private examination of patients. The fact that no such law already exists goes a long way toward substantiating the allegation that it was easier to get a sane person into an asylum in New York than in any other State of the Union, and it certainly is time that some reasonable amount of red-tape should be necessary before a man can be torn from his home and friends and immured for life in a den of lunatics.

HARRISON ON SALOON-LICENSES.

When approached as to the new movement to make a higher saloon-license the basis for the local campaign this spring Mr. Harrison, who is a candidate for reëlection as Mayor, is reported as saying: "I have nothing to do with the question of license; that belongs to the people and the Aldermen." It was a characteristic answer. The language used conveys to the saloon classes all the assurance they ask that Harrison will not use any of his influence to make them pay a proper share of the municipal expenses which are so enormously increased by reason of their superabundance and irresponsibility. Besides, the saloonists need no assurance from Carter Harrison, because they are identified with and are an essential part of his machine. But the reply was also intended to shift all responsibility from his own shoulders in regard to license-matters and thereby persuade the mass of the people to hold him guiltless. The fact is, that Carter Harrison has more influence in this matter than a dozen Aldermen. He controls at least that many votes in the Council by means of the appointing and pardoning power. The saloon Aldermen are constantly engaged in an effort either to get their constituents out of the bridewell or to get them into office, and in both cases they must go to the Mayor. In addition to this direct personal influence, Mr. Harrison has also an official prestige which would enable him not only to push a high-license movement into success if he were inclined to do so, but also to placate the saloon interests and induce them to accept the change. There is no man who could do so much for this movement; there is none who does so little.

The movement for high license may or may not crystallize. In the former case Mr. Harrison may find it pretty difficult to secure a reëlection; in the latter case he may have a walk-over. In the meantime, however, the saloon licenses will continue to be under his absolute personal control. He cannot personally fix the rate of the saloon license, though he has it in his power to shape the action of the Council, but he can always grant or refuse licenses, and there is no appeal from his decision. The courts have held over and over again that the discretionary power of municipal authority in such matters is not subject to review. If there are disreputable saloons in Chicago it is primarily the fault of the Mayor. When "Appetite Bill," who keeps the place where Dunn killed Elliott a few days ago, applied for a saloon license it was within the discretion of the Mayor to refuse, and his very name would seem to suggest the propriety of such refusal without further inquiry. When there are a score of saloons in a single block, and application is made for the privilege of starting others in the neighborhood, the Mayor has the power to withhold a license, and the conditions demand that he should do so. The proper exercise of the licensing authority, which is vested solely and absolutely in the hands of the Mayor, could thus to a degree regulate the number of saloons, and certainly it should be used in such a way as to prevent the huddling together of a nest of rum-holes in certain localities which become a disgrace and a terror to the community.

When Mr. Harrison declares that "he has nothing to do with the license question" it is very evident that the leading thought in his mind is to train between the saloonists and the reformers. It is merely a suggestion of his political shrewdness. But his responsibility remains clear. He has from the first refused to give the movement for the increase of saloon licenses the benefit of a single particle of the immense influence he wields, and the excess of saloons in this city and the depraved character of hundreds of them prove that he has not exercised his exclusive and undisputed power of issuing or withholding licenses either with judgment or consideration for the public welfare.

GOOD-BY, WIGGINS.

Wiggins, the prophet, is now without honor in any country. His great storm, which was to have gathered head in the Northern Pacific Ocean and traveled round the world at the astonishing pace of nearly 500 miles an hour, with tidal waves in the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Mexico, which was to have torn up the Valley of the Mississippi, hurled itself against the Rocky Mountains, bounded off like a ball and returned to Halifax, tearing everything to flinders on the way, has failed to put in an appearance. There has been no storm other than such local blows as are always experienced in March. No cyclone; no tidal waves. The Bay of Bengal and Gulf of Mexico have not been vexed. They have rolled on as regularly as if Wiggins had never lived. Nothing has been smashed. No one was hurt. It is a dismal failure, but it has its compensation, for Wiggins promised this time, if his storm did not come, to retire from the hights of prophecy altogether, and he will be held sternly to his promise. He must now abdicate, and whatever the malefic planets may tell him in future, must hold his peace. We have had enough of him.

It is patent enough that Wiggins is a quack and a humbug, and yet it is astonishing what an influence he has had and what a capacity for folly and superstition people have shown, notwithstanding we live in a century of mathematical demonstrations and scientific hard facts. Wiggins has spread consternation in every direction. Men and women in Kansas gathered together and prayed to be delivered from the horrors of his storm. Some persons went crazy from fear. Apparently intelligent persons have built huts and caves in the earth and retired into them to escape from its ravages. On the northern coast of South America several villages were deserted by their inhabitants to escape from the threatened tidal wave. On our New England coast several fishermen have remained on shore when they might have had a week's good fishing, and of course have lost much money. Quite a number of people who had engaged passage for Europe last week put off sailing, and many sailors declined to start out until after the 11th. If it were known how many people secretly believed in Wiggins' prediction, and said nothing about it for fear of being set down as credulous and superstitious, and how many more without exactly believing it still looked forward with considerable apprehension, and were greatly relieved when they saw the sun shining yesterday morning, the public would probably be astonished. Superstition is a strong element in human composition. It may be covered up by knowledge and culture, but it is questionable whether it is ever entirely eradicated. Very few will admit it, and yet there are very few who would like to come face to face with even a counterfeit of the supernatural. There are not many persons who would like to go through a cemetery at midnight, though it is the safest place in the world, and there are few who would not be uneasy at the appearance before them of anything resembling a ghost.

It is possible Wiggins may not be a prophet at all, but a grim humorist, who has been laying back and quietly enjoying the consternation he has caused over a whole continent, and has been laughing in his sleeves at the scared men and women and affrighted sailors and fishermen, and that he has palmed off his prophecy as a huge joke to see how many would swallow it. If such be the case, he has been extremely successful, for both North and South America have been all torn up, and his nonsense has spread like an epidemic in every direction. It would not appear so funny to Wiggins, however, if some of the victims who are out of pocket should get after him. The cyclone he predicted would be mild compared with their wrath. It is to be hoped he will keep out of their reach and that he will now abandon prophecy, for he must be convinced that the elements are all against him. It is not likely, however, that the race of weather-prophets will die out with Wiggins, for as long as the human capacity for folly remains there will be plenty of quacks to minister to it. Wiggins may disappear, but others will take his place, and there will be plenty of fools to follow them and swallow their quackeries.

WHY CONGRESS DOES SO LITTLE.

Each succeeding Congress nowadays adjourns with a larger proportion of its work undone than was left by its predecessor. Aside from the annual appropriation bills, the late Congress did nothing of consequence except to pass the Tax and Tariff Reduction bill, the Civil-Service law, and to lower letter postage from three to two cents. Among the numerous measures on which action was desired which it neglected were the Postal Savings-Bank bill, the regulation of railroads, the control of the Pacific roads, the Bankruptcy law, the Shipping bill, the Interoceanic Canal project, the Mexican reciprocity treaty, the measures for determining the Presidential succession and changing the terms of Congress and methods of electing Congressmen, the Davis bill for relief of the Supreme Court, the bill to compel the land-grant roads to pay local taxes on their unsold lands—these, the departing members may say, with Beau Brummel's valet, "are some of our failures."

As the country widens in its interests and the subjects that demand action by Congress become both more numerous and more diversified, some grave defects in our legislative organization become more manifest and do an accelerating amount of damage. It is a singular anomaly that in Republican America personal leadership in legislation is almost unattainable, while in monarchical Great Britain the history of its Government is the recital of the supremacy, in succession, of a long line of commanding and opportune minds, from Peel and Palmerston to Disraeli and Gladstone.

Another anomaly not less singular, and not less unfavorable to the republican, or the Presidential, form of government, in this comparison between it and the parliamentary, is that Parliament is elected to deal with current issues, sits immediately, and sits till its work is done or voluntarily abandoned, no matter if it be seven years. Congress is elected under the excitement of the issues of, say, November, 1882, takes its seat in December, 1883—thirteen months subsequently—when the direction of the public mind has perhaps entirely changed, and it is compelled, whether it has or has not accomplished a stroke of work, to go out the second March thereafter.

The natural results of this inelastic and ill-contrived plan are working themselves out before our eyes. The work of each Congress is more difficult than that of its predecessor, and a growing proportion is left undone by each departing Congress. Just as the green members begin to complete their apprenticeship and see "how to do it," the hour sounds, and Congressmen slip back into the plain garb of private citizens. When they meet thirteen months after election the issue that carried them into office has most probably died out of mind, and new questions that other men would better handle are up. Just as they become fit for official life they become officially dead.

This evil demands an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as THE TRIBUNE has already pointed out. One was proposed by Mr. Springer, of this State, that with some amendment would meet the case. Congressmen should be elected for three years instead of two, and they should take their seats a few weeks thereafter. If elected in November they should begin their session with the following January. The objections to the present system show at a glance the advantages of the change. Congress would meet while the questions of the canvass were still the ruling topics of public agitation. The terms would be long enough to give members two years for themselves for study and one year for their country for practicing what they had learned. Not least, the Presidential vote would be counted by the Congress that was elected at the same time with the President, and not as now by the outgoing body.

TOO MANY LAWYERS.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, in the course of an article upon the overcrowding of the legal profession, presents some figures which are fairly startling. It affirms that there are 10,000 lawyers in the State of New York alone, while in all Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of nearly 37,000,000, there are only about 12,000 lawyers. In the United States, with a population in round numbers of 50,000,000, there are 65,000 lawyers, and the number steadily increases every year. To sum it up, there is one lawyer to every 3,000 people in Great Britain and one to every 800 in the United States.

That there is work enough of a legitimate kind for all these lawyers it is absurd to claim. It is impossible for them all to make an honest living. There are some wealthy lawyers, and these are the most eminent, but they are few. The larger class make a fair living, and there are numerous others whose only hope of success is in stirring up litigation out of which they may get stealings. Every city is flooded with hordes of seedy, shiftless shysters, who hang around court-rooms to pick up cases and make small fees out of poor and foolish clients by various tricks and devices. They are notoriously dishonest. They may not have been so at first, but they are forced into it, because there is not honest work enough for them to do. They are sharp, shrewd men, and their poverty makes them still sharper in manufacturing a business which does not legitimately exist. They do it by exciting the cupidity or revenge of clients, and when once they have inveigled them into litigation they keep them in by every trick and technicality known to their cunning invention that will prolong their cases. The result is that a large proportion of the law business of the country is factitious and artificial, and would never appear upon the dockets of courts if it had not been dragged there neck and heels by these cunning shysters. If one-half of the lawyers were compelled to take down their shingles and go into some other business it would be a blessing to the public and would save thousands of dollars to poor men who are now urged into litigation by these conscienceless mischief-makers upon promises of large profit. Every lawyer of prominence knows that his profession is crowded with these fellows, and he knows equally well that their efforts tend to bring the profession into disgrace. He knows also that they cannot make a living honestly.

The law is not the only profession that is overcrowded. Medicine is equally disgraced. Its ranks are filled with quacks. For every honest, learned physician, there are half a dozen dishonest and ignorant ones. They do not make so much money perhaps as the legal shysters, but they are a more dangerous class, as they have the lives of their patients in their hands, and it is no matter to them whether they are sacrificed or not, provided they get their fees. The clerical profession is too full, but it is not overcrowded, for ignorance in the pulpit involves certain poverty and there are no tricks and technical quibbles by which a poor, ignorant clergyman can ever hope to enrich himself. So far as the law is concerned, the *Journal* admirably explains the situation. After showing how easy it is for any one to gain admission to the bar, it says:

> It is one of the peculiarities of our institutions that the rest of the people practically surrender the showier side of politics to the lawyers. The briefless limb of the law who desperately fights in the Justice Courts over assault and battery cases for a gaunt living nine months in the year, wears his threadbare coat, buttoned high and tight, with an air of conscious pride during the remaining three, for from the cocoon of the seedy and underfed hanger-on of the law is now evolved the influential statesman, whose name is printed in the papers as a speaker at rural meetings, who perhaps is allowed to preside at the caucus of his ward, and who looks forward with serene confidence to a nomination to the Assembly at no remote date. To the admiring boy who stands on the outer edge of the caucus gathering, or ventures into the rear of the Justice Court, the career of this young lawyer appears unspeakably brilliant and promising, and its opportunities literally boundless. Ten years later he has learned—considerably too late—that he made a mistake.

After he has learned his mistake he drifts on into the career of shyster, and by cunning and trickery manages to pick up a living of some sort or other. The trouble at the very outset is the growing disinclination to do work with the hands. The old-fashioned gospel of work has lost its vitality. Young men think it beneath them. They flock from the country into the city and seek any situation which does not require hard work. Counter-jumping is the favorit pursuit, but large numbers rush into the schools and in a few years are ground out of the clerical, medical, or legal hoppers with credentials to prey upon the souls, bodies, or pockets of their fellows, regardless whether there is work enough to do or whether they are qualified to do it. If one-half the lawyers could be compelled to go out West and work upon farms, it would be a public blessing. If a law could be enacted restricting the manufacture of lawyers within a reasonable limit, it would lift a great burden off the community; it would elevate the profession in the eyes of the public; and it might prevent a great many men from becoming rascals.

REVOLUTIONARY WEATHER.

European weather and American railroads are hurrying the British land question to its solution. The Dakota farmer can deliver wheat in Liverpool more cheaply than the Yorkshire farmer. The English farmer cannot pay his rents and live. The weather enters into this problem, already ominous enough, and adds the embarrassment of an unprecedented succession of bad years to the difficulties that are undermining the foundations of British land monopoly.

The political consequences of the disastrous floods and rains that are washing hope out of the hearts of the British farmers cannot fail to be serious. The American agent in London of the Department of Agriculture reports that great damage has been done to the wheat sown last fall, and that England is gloomy with apprehensions of the worst failure of crops known for years. The foot-and-mouth disease is spreading to such an extent that local fairs throughout Great Britain have been closed, and the movement of farm animals from Scotland to Ireland has been forbidden. A recent article in the London *Times* shows that these statements are not exaggerated. That paper says that all the provinces are afloat. It is water everywhere. Wherever water can lodge there it is, for it can neither flow away nor sink into a soil too saturated to hold any more.

All over Europe the situation is the same. In France noble bridges of a dozen or more arches, of which but two or three usually stand in water are now not long enough to span the swollen streams. The great rivers of Germany were never so wild and destructive. The Rhône is eating up the mountain sides along the gorge by which it gets into the Jura. The catastrophe is universal, but in England a social disaster is training in its rear.

One of the largest landowners in Ireland, Lord Lansdowne, has just proposed to amend the Land act by increasing very materially the power of tenants to purchase. Peasant proprietorship, he says, is the only solution of the land question. Other noble Lords support this plan. Their tenants cannot pay their rents. The landlord cannot sell his estates in bulk. The only avenue of escape is to hand the land over on the best possible terms to those who can cultivate it, and make out of it something for themselves and the nobility. The nobility must be supported—if not by a tenantry, then by peasant proprietors. But how can those buy who are too poor to pay rent?

The land agitation which has been raging in Ireland has been attributed by the perspicuous English mind to the natural and total depravity of the Irish character. But it is now springing up in full force in England itself.

This combination of devastating floods, aristocratic monopoly, and American competition makes the future of the English dark indeed. That country now raises, according to a calculation made for the British Association by W. Botly, not enough wheat to feed it for seven months of the year. Its production is decreasing rapidly in relation to its needs. The rich are fast turning the country into deer-parks. One of the greatest achievements in this direction is the work of an American, Mr. Ross Winans, of Baltimore, who has acquired an area of 750 square miles in Scotland, which is devoted entirely to a deer-park.

One of the worst features of the situation is that the landowning class seem to be both indifferent and unintelligent. While the Irish are starving, and women and children are found dead along the coast with stomachs full to distention of seaweed, swallowed as a substitute for food, Ireland is exporting to Great Britain to pay rents to English landlords the grain and cattle that should feed its own children. This exodus of food Lord Spencer proposes to remedy by a deportation of the population. He would cure a hemorrhage by phlebotomy. The London *Times*, with equal profundity of statesmanship, tells the English farmer to leave the land of his Saxon fathers and betake himself to Australia or Canada. It is even willing that he should add himself to the resources of the hated Republic, if only he will get himself out of the way of the extension of the deer-parks. Its language is extraordinary. It says:

> We have no wish to drive or seduce into exile those who can get on here, but when people gravely tell us that with the occupation, and even the possession, of many hundred acres they are on the verge of bankruptcy, and see no escape, we can only advise them to try a freer state of society, a more genial soil, and a more equal sun. There certainly are more openings in the Colonies or America than here, and even if we are not to believe all that we are told land is plenty out there and good; bare subsistence is easy; there are fewer temptations; there are the charms of wild nature; and there is not the shame that here attends all condescensions below the rule of class. Why should they load themselves with the accumulated burdens and difficulties of an old world, a worn-out soil, and a social system heavily charged with the cost of pauperism, crime, war, and centuries of debt? The rising generation of agriculturists have abundant opportunity of answering for themselves whether they will stay at home and face evils which their fathers assure them are growing upon us, or transfer themselves in a few days, and for a few pounds, to regions where there is no accumulation or inheritance of man-made difficulties.

In view of the history of the ruling titles to most of the estates of England, the methods by which lands that were in historic times held in common by the people have been swept into the clutch of a few, with physical as well as moral rapine, this recommendation to the robbed and defrauded people to consummate the wrong by leaving the country for good is certainly monstrous. If there is to be an emigration, it should be like that which was started by the French Revolution—a departure of those who had done the wrong, not their victims. If necessary, let the English people apply the motto so popular among the Lords—"Noblesse oblige"—with a new and free translation, "The nobility must go."

A peaceful but very efficacious way of accomplishing this result will be to reform the fraudulent land-tax laws of Great Britain. The great estates of that country have been kept together largely by immunity from taxation. The aristocracy are paying taxes on the valuation of 1692. If these were readjusted to the values of today, and a discrimination were made against all land held for luxury and not for use, a quick disintegration of these deer-parks would at once set in. A remedy of the same kind must be applied in this country to break up the estates of our great railroad corporations, who are worse than the English monopolists in that they pay no taxes at all on most of their lands.

WHAT FRANKLIN SAID.

In behalf of its assertion that the Constitution authorizes Congress to levy high-protective taxes on the people for the emolument of individual capitalists engaged in certain lines of manufacture, the *Journal* quotes from Benjamin Franklin in 1771, alleging that he said:

> It seems the interest of all our farmers and owners of land to encourage our young manufactures, in preference to foreign ones imported among us from distant countries.

It will be observed that this advice was given to the Colonial farmers five years before the Declaration of Independence, and while they were still subjects of Great Britain, and eighteen years before there was a Constitution. It is exactly the kind of advice one now hears in all new towns and Western States offered to the farmers by the local editors. The farmers are strongly urged to patronize the home mechanic, storekeeper, grocer, and newspaper in preference to those farther East, even if their commodities are not quite so good or so cheap as those of their competitors. It is a natural and rather commendable selfishness; and, as long as the farmers are left free to adopt or reject it, no harm is done. But that is not "the high protective" principle by any means. The advocates of that system don't stop with merely *advising* the farmers to patronize the home mechanics, as Franklin did: but they proceed to apply legal coercion to *compel* them to purchase from the domestic manufacturer, and pay him 50 to 100 per cent more than others charge for as good or better articles. Force—compulsion—is the very essence of the protective system.

Congress is invoked, under the taxing power, to add 50 to 100 per cent to the cost of the foreign product in order to *compel* the farmers to give *two* bushels of wheat or corn to the domestic manufacturer for something his competitor offers to them in exchange for *one* bushel; and this, the *Journal* insists, "protects American labor"! Surely our 25 millions of farmers are American laborers; and how are they protected by paying double for their implements or store-goods? But "protection," it is said, furnishes them a home market for their crops; while the fact is, that not one-quarter of the American town population belong to the protected classes, and they do not buy and consume *one-sixth* of the surplus agricultural products of our farmers and planters; the non-protected classes and the people of Western Europe furnish the market for the other *five-sixths* of all the crops raised by American farmers, taken as a whole.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, a farmer down in Egypt, writing to THE TRIBUNE recently, put the case thusly:

> It is possible that the farmers of Illinois are a little rusty on the tariff question, for we fail to see where we derive any benefit from "high protection" as advocated by the Eastern manufacturers. Here is what puzzles us: I wish to buy a suit of clothes. A merchant from England calls and offers me a suit for $15, and agrees to take in exchange wheat at $1 a bushel. A merchant from Massachusetts calls and asks me $30 for the same suit, and will allow me but $1 per bushel for my wheat. I should be thick-headed enough to trade with the man from England, and use the other *fifteen bushels* to purchase other necessaries with. We understand that the supply and demand of the world fix the prices of our agricultural products; that the farmers of Illinois must compete with the farmers of Russia and India in the markets of Europe; and, after being forced to compete with the farm-laborers of those countries, we cannot understand why a special tax of 50 to 100 per cent should be laid on us farmers to assist the manufacturers of this country in competing with the manufacturers of England. The theory of "keeping our money at home" may be all right as a theory, but, after having balanced my accounts on the 1st of January, and finding that, after having settled all of my manufacture and store bills, I have hardly enough left to carry my family through the winter, it is of no consolation to read in a New York paper that the woolen manufacturers of the East are paying dividends of from 30 to 40 per cent; and that the ironmasters doubled their capital out of their protected profits; and that the protected lumber-barons of Michigan are growing enormously rich, while their workmen continue poor.

We have said enough to show that the quotation from what Franklin said eighteen years before the Constitution went into force, and while the Americans were still colonists of Great Britain, has no application or relevancy to the question at issue. Franklin never dreamt of perverting the taxing power of Congress into an engine of oppression, or confiscating the property of the people to be given as bounties to manufacturing bosses, under the pretext that it was needed for their "protection."

A REJECTED Republican is always regarded by the Democratic party as more available for campaign purposes than an accepted Democrat. The Democratic managers never stop to inquire why an ex-Republican left or was kicked out of his party. The very fact that a man has at some time received some preference at the hands of the Republicans seems to be a more satisfactory certificate of character than life-long service in the Democratic ranks. The latest instance of this curious tendency is the proposed running of William Sprague as a candidate for Governor of Rhode Island in opposition to the Republicans. Sprague was advanced to the Governorship and the United States Senate in his younger days by the Republicans. He was at no period of life a man of great attainments, but his wealth, standing, and patriotic impulses gave him a reasonable claim to political distinction in the little State of Rhode Island at the time the Republicans honored him. Since then his career has led him to humiliating depths, and yet the Democrats take him up eagerly as superior to any material of their own. Nearly every State furnishes some conspicuous example of the same kind. This Democractic appreciation of Republican superiority is flattering to the Republican party, but is hard on the Democratic party.

THE Hon. Horace T. Page, ex-M. C., of California, and badly defeated for reëlection, said in New York the other day, in speaking of the Tariff bill:

> The bill was opposed by the high protectionists of Pennsylvania and Ohio, but I do not think those States will feel the effects any worse than California. Some articles which did not pay duty were made dutiable, while others which had been paying duty were placed on the free list. Certain capitalists in California will feel the effects of placing quicksilver among the *dutiable* articles. We produce one-half of all the quicksilver in the world. The aggregate capital invested in the production of this one article in California is $20,000,000. Six thousand men earn a living by working the mines. In 1875 quicksilver was placed on the free list, but under the present bill it pays a duty of *ten per cent* ad valorem [which the consumers must hereafter pay to the capitalists]. I offered an amendment in the House fixing the duty at 25 per cent [on the consumers]. Another change made was on borax and boracic acid. The former is taxed 5 per cent ad valorem and the latter is released from paying any duty. The change in jute was an important matter for California. Jute butts, which formerly paid a duty of $6 a ton, now pay but $3. The farmers of the State pay the sum of $1,300,000 annually for duty on bagging and $3,500,000 for bags. The reduction made helps the manufacturers of the Pacific coast. Chicory is also protected [against the consumers].
>
> "How do you regard the bill as a whole?"
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> "As a whole, I think the bill is much better than the old law, and is a great improvement on the latter. Still, in my opinion, the bill is far from being perfect."

THE Republican press is giving little attention to Presidential candidates. Senator Edmunds' election to the Vice-Presidency, however, is bringing out many strong expressions of opinion favorable to his candidacy. So far as noticed not a dissenting voice has been raised in a Republican paper. The North Adams *Transcript* has this indorsement: "His attitude toward the recent and present differences and divisions in the Republican party will increase the chances of his nomination, as a means of union and harmony. He is clear and above all the factions, and his nomination would involve no humiliation, defeat, or heart-burnings for either side. He is firmly Republican, but not a bigoted partisan. He has a record unsurpassed for strenuous labor, sagacious statesmanship, courageous patriotism, and fidelity to convictions. He stands among the first for wisdom, for boldness, for parliamentary ability, for sturdy independence, and for political experience and knowledge. He is in the maturity of his powers, being only 55. He has never known a job except to expose it; he is the terror of lobbyists and corruptionists; he never sought an office, never packed a caucus or convention, never owned a boss, never used patronage to secure votes, has never been the slave of monopolies and corporations, and has never had the 'Presidential fever,' and would not today lift a finger to gain the high position."

A NEW style of confidence game has recently been developed in this city which is very unique, and may prove successful, unless people have their eyes open. It is of a political character, and is mainly attempted upon prominent citizens. Some have already been waited upon by a very plausible, though seedy bummer. He informs the intended victim that he and others have started a young men's Republican or Democratic club, as the case may be, in his ward, and has named it for him, knowing that he is very liberal, and hopes he will take a generous interest in it. If he declines the honor the bummer then hopes that he will at least contribute a little something, if it is only $5, towards the organization, to help it along. This is the plan of attack, and no doubt many of our leading citizens, as we have heard of two or three cases, have been approached by this cunning and impecunious rascal and deadbeat. It will be well for any citizen to fight shy of any person who proposes to have political clubs named for him, emphatically decline the honor, and show "the gift-bearing Greek" the door at once.

An official announcement has appeared in Vienna giving the details of the grand historical festival and exhibition to take place there Sept. 12, the 200th anniversary of the deliverance of Vienna from the Turks, when it was only saved from falling into their hands by the aid afforded by John Sobieski, King of Poland. The exhibition is to contain charts, armor, coins, weapons, medals, and everything connected with that protracted and memorable siege. It promises to be exceedingly interesting, as it will be largely a loan collection, and every house in the country is being ransacked for historical relics. When the Turks fled they left 120,000 tents behind them, and their contents fell into the hands of the Viennese, consisting of all kinds of Oriental costumes, articles of luxury, etc., and these will be collected as far as possible in the exhibition. A grand Te Deum will be sung in the cathedral, in commemoration of the Te Deum sung by the Kings of Poland and Austria and the delivered people—their first act after the disappearance of the Turks, when the priest preached from the text: "There was a man sent from Heaven, and his name was John."

TAKING advantage of the high stage of water in the Mississippi River at present, the St. Louis grain-dealers are shipping some corn to New Orleans to supply local consumption, which moves the *Republican* to blow its horn thusly:

> Some people in Chicago and the East pretend to ridicule the Mississippi Barge Line. And yet the boats, in the two weeks between Feb. 20 and March 6, took down the river from this city 1,100,000 bushels of corn and 350,000 bushels of wheat, besides flour, provisions, etc. It takes a mighty good railroad to do better than that. A new steamship line with regular sailings, perhaps as often as weekly, is about to take the route between New Orleans and Liverpool, and still another, that between New Orleans and Havre. If, now, our importers will bring their goods this way, instead of through New York, the Mississippi Valley, from St. Louis south, may issue a declaration of independence of the rival trunk lines with their pools, combinations, and what not. There is no monopoly of transportation on the river, save as it is acquired by legitimate enterprise.

THE Lord Chief Justice of England, as is known, is expected to visit this country in August, September, and October, on the invitation of the New York State Bar Association. His son, the Hon. Mr. Coleridge, who is his secretary, will accompany him, as will also Sir James Hannen, President of the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice of England, and Charles Russell, Esq., M. P. for Dundalk, Ireland, a nephew of the late Dr. Russell, the eminent President of the Maynooth College and one of the ablest advocates now at the English bar. When in New York Lord Coleridge will be the guest of Mr. Elliott F. Shepard.

MR. SESSINGHAUS, of Missouri, who was awarded a seat in the late Congress just before adjournment, is said to be satisfied with the result of his contest. That is encouraging so far as it goes. But on the other hand it is not so certain that the country is equally satisfied. It was compelled to pay $15,500 for a few hours of Mr. Sessinghaus' services. Had he sat through a whole term at the same rate, it might have become necessary to scale down the National debt in order to pay him. Some consolation may be derived from the report that he doesn't propose to run for Congress again.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* understands that hereafter the War Department will entirely refrain from using the phrase, "To reduce to the ranks." Agreeably to instructions from the President, and in order that the policy of the Administration may harmonize at all points, when it is judged necessary to take away any officer's shoulder-straps he will be informed that he is to receive a Burlesque promotion.

JOHN PETRIE, who died in Rochdale, England, last month, at the age of 92 years, was one of the Council of the Anti-Corn-Law League, and forms one of the group in the well-known pictures of that body. He was born in the North of Ireland, and in his early manhood was a common blacksmith. Afterward he became the proprietor of one of the largest engineering works in England.

A YOUNG lawyer named Freeman, of Hamilton, Canada, who was drowned recently in Burlington Bay, had insurance amounting to $50,000 upon his life. The companies, which were somewhat exercised at first, investigated the matter, and all, with perhaps one exception, are reported to have decided to pay the claims.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Brief Sessions of Both Houses at Springfield—Recess Until Tuesday.

Reforms in the New York Lunacy Laws Suggested by the Late Investigation.

The Final Session of the Dakota Legislature Signalized by a Shower of Bills.

Defeat of the Measure to Create a Railway Commission in Texas.

Short Saturday Sessions at Springfield—The New Secretary of the New Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 10.—[Special.]—Five Senators and some thirty-odd Representatives reported for duty in their respective Houses today. Under these circumstances nothing of any alarming importance could very well have been done, and nothing was. The Senate was called to order by Senator Hunt, and formally notified that the Rose Clare $5,000 Relief bill had been properly engrossed and sent to the Governor for his approval, and then adjourned until Monday morning. The House received a similar notification, and the bill has since received the Executive's signature. The Shawneetown and Braidwood Relief bills are still on the stocks, but will probably become laws by the middle of next week. The remainder of the session in the House was occupied in the purely formal business of reading House bills a first time and advancing them to second reading. Some forty measures were thus shoved along, including the Stock-Yards bill introduced and championed by Mr. Pearson, of McDonough. Pat O'Mara endeavored to secure an adjournment when it was reached, but the majority was against him and the bill was ordered printed and to second reading. Having cleared up the callendar, so far as bills on first reading are concerned, leaving nothing but bills on second and third reading, and the odds being decidedly against having the quorum necessary to consider them any time Monday, the House, on motion of Speaker Collins, who had temporarily vacated the chair, adjourned until Tuesday morning, when there will be a quorum and plenty of business for it to get away with if it so chooses.

Noble D. Munson, of Quincy, came over today and returned this evening. His appearance just at this juncture revived the talk concerning his probable appointment as Secretary of the new Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and while none of the Commissioners themselves were here, he had an interview with a higher power—Gov. Hamilton himself—which is said to have been mutually pleasant and satisfactory.

CHICAGO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Gov. Hamilton has received from the Cook County Circuit Judges their nominations of the Chicago Justices of the Peace and will take a few days to consider before acting upon the list. There will hardly be a quorum in the Senate until Tuesday anyway, so that it would do no good to send in the names before. As usual, it is expected that a delegation of disappointed candidates will put in an appearance tomorrow, and it will necessarily take some time to listen to their claims and pass upon them.

PARK COMMISSIONER.

In view of some recent criticism from an interested source on his appointment of Park Commissioner Rumsey before the Supreme Court had passed upon the constitutionality of the new law, Gov. Hamilton's explanation to THE TRIBUNE correspondent this evening will be of some interest. The papers in the Paul Cornell case, on which the matter is to be tested, have not been made up, and the case has not only not been argued but will not be for some time to come for Gov. Hamilton received a letter from Judge Williams several days ago, in which he stated the case would not be ready for argument until next September, neither side being prepared to go ahead with it. In view of all this the Governor appointed Mr. Rumsey, and the Senate confirmed him the next day. The recent statement that the case would be heard next Tuesday appears to be wholly unauthorized, and the charge that the Governor acted with indecent haste in making the appointment falls to the ground.

JUNKETTING.

Messrs. Cronkrite and Erwin, of the House Warehouse Committee, returned from their St. Louis picnic late last night. From all accounts received up to date this latest junket must have taken the rag clear off the bush as compared with all previous efforts in this direction. Not entirely satisfied, however, Tom Mitchell and several others skipped down the Mississippi Saturday night to join the other crowd of junketers who had already intrenched themselves in and about Chester. The chances for a large and varied assortment of headaches in the House Tuesday morning were apparently never better.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

Col. George H. Harlow, of Chicago, who was recently mentioned as likely to be a candidate for Secretary of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, writes to his friends in this city to say that he is not, has not been, and will not be a candidate for the place.

Reform in New York Lunacy Laws.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 10.—[Special.]—The disclosures made in the legislative investigation of the management of the Utica Insane Asylum are likely to lead to a decided reformation of the lunacy laws. The Attorney-General and State Commissioner of Lunacy have prepared a bill for the legislators to act on, providing that no person be confined in an insane asylum except upon the certificate of two physicians stating the facts and nature of the insanity, etc. Every Justice approving such certificate shall certify that he has read the same and in his opinion it is a proper form and constitutes prima-facie evidence of insanity. The bill makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than $100 nor exceeding $2,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year for each person for malice, corruption, or other reason to make false representations for the purpose of causing a certificate to be made whereby a person is declared insane or committed. The bill also provides for visits to asylums, without notice, by members of Boards of Managers at least once a month, and opportunity to patients to make statements to visitors in private. If any two members examining a case think that the cause of commitment no longer exists or that a further residence in the asylum is not necessary, they shall report to the President, who shall summon a meeting of the board to take action on the case. Asylum Superintendents shall furnish stationery to patients who desire to write to the authorities of an asylum, to members of the Governing Board, or to the State Commission on Lunacy, and such letters shall be transmitted promptly without inspection. It also provides that a person who is admitted to an insane asylum at his own request can be released when he desires.

Closing Hours of the Dakota Legislature.

YANKTON, Dak., March 10.—[Special.]—The Legislature closed its session at a late hour last night, and bills were passed almost to the last moment, the last one being a bill to advertise for proposals for printing the codes and laws. The main reason, however, for the delay was the impossibility of the Executive office getting through with the work. Of 335 bills sent to Gov. Ordway, 2[illegible] were sent since Tuesday morning, and about fifty went after supper last night. For the most part the work of the Legislature has been commendable. Very few jobs, if any, have found a legal channel for consummation; still, in the great rush at the last, it may be that some doubtful measures will become law.

One of the most important measures passed is Gen. Beadle's thoughtful and comprehensive educational law based on the civil township system, but regret is expressed that certain older counties should have been exempted from its provisions. Territorial institutions for which provision was made for building or operation or both are as follows: University at Vermillion and Grand Forks; Hospital for Insane at Yankton and Jamestown; Penitentiary at Sioux Falls and Bismarck; Deaf and Dumb school at Sioux Falls; Normal School at Spearfish and Madi-

son; Agricultural College at Brookings. An Agricultural College was established at Fargo, but no appropriation was made. The creation of the office of Attorney-General was important, and a necessary office; and Capt. Hughes appointed one of the ablest lawyers to the Territorial Tax Commission to ascertain what property escapes taxation, and to suggest remedies or changes, and especially to look up vast a amount of back taxes is likewise very important. The Board of Grain Inspectors to look after the grading of wheat will be short one member, as the Council failed to confirm Maj. B. E. Fleming, also A. McLench on the Asylum Board was rejected, and H. A. Jerould was confirmed. The funding of Yankton County's indebtedness will interest the whole Territory. A bill for a Constitutional Convention was withheld by the Governor, and also several other bills relating to changes in the selection and challenging of jurors and others of questionable propriety. The whole number of bills introduced in both Houses will exceed 500, nearly 300 of which became law by signature or limitation. The Legislature adjourned sine die about 2 o'clock this morning, and most of them left town on a special train for Sioux City at 3 o'clock today.

One incident at the close was the call upon Gov. Ordway of the northern delegation, with their friends, to express their confidence in the Governor's ability, integrity, and judgment, and to thank him on behalf of Northern Dakota for his kindness toward that section. In replying, the Governor said he had simply tried to do his duty, but was grateful for the expression just uttered. Different institutions established would soon be needed, and the bonded indebtedness to secure them would not be greater than that of some counties.

Defeat of Railway Legislation in Texas—Discord Among the Democrats.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 10.—[Special.]—The Lower House of the Texas Legislature adopted for the railroad bill creating a railway commission a substitute introduced by Speaker Gibson providing for a State Engineer, with powers of inspection. An amendment obliging the Engineer to report to the next session of the Legislature a freight classification and schedule of maximum rates for freight and passenger traffic was ruled out of order, because belonging to the subject matter of the bill which had been killed, and because a motion to reconsider the vote by which a substitute had been adopted was laid upon the table. The substitute will pass both Houses, and is considered a defeat of railway legislation, as it is only valuable to the State Engineer whom it creates. The State Constitution makes it the duty of the Legislature to fix maximum rates of traffic. The State Democratic platform adopted last fall was pledged to such legislation. The public, unwisely, is clamoring for it, and the action of the Legislature upon this matter, coupled with the ratification of the penitentiary lease by the Senate, and the certainty of its ratification by the House, will, it is feared, make the Democratic party in Texas the embodiment of warring antagonism. Discord today reached the boiling point in the House, and Chenoweth, the advocate of railroad legislation, and one of the ablest statesmen in the South, criticised the Speaker, who had remained on the floor pending action upon his substitutes, as follows: "I do regret the manner of the death of that bill. I regret it now, and shall for the future. I did not believe the shaft would be driven from the bow in the hands of him who sent it. When this Legislature met I thought I knew the opinions of the distinguished Speaker, and from a sick bed I came here for the purpose of helping elect him—not that I loved Cæsar less [referring to the defeated candidate for Speaker] but that I loved Rome more." Upon the conclusion of Chenoweth's address the House for prudential reasons adjourned, but it is feared that passion will be fired anew on Monday.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

A Georgia Father Comes Home Drunk and Pours Hot Coals on His Child—Lynching Parties in Pursuit.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 11.—[Special.]—A resident of Elberton here today informs me of a most brutal murder of a small child by its father in the upper portion of Hartwell, in an adjoining county. He says that the brute's name is Herring, who is in the habit of getting intoxicated almost daily. While under the influence of liquor he frequently whips his wife and children most unmercifully. A few days since he got drunk at Hartwell and started home. When seen by his wife in an intoxicated condition coming down the avenue to the house she slipped out of the building to avoid him, leaving a small infant in the room. Shortly afterwards, hearing the child utter most piercing cries, she returned home and looked through a crack to see what was going on inside. Near the fireplace she saw her baby lying on the hearth with her husband standing over it pouring a shovelful of coal and ashes on it. She raised an alarm immediately, and rushed in to rescue the child from death. The husband, seeing her come in, hurriedly left by the door and escaped. The infant died a few moments after in its mother's arms. The woods are being scoured for Herring, and if found he will never have an opportunity to hear the case discussed in open court, as the indignant people of that section will save the State that much expense.

DEATH-BED REPENTANCE.

A Texas Man Confesses to a Murder of an Unknown Drummer.

DALLAS, Tex., March 11.—Reports reached here today from Terrell, Tex., that a good deal of a sensation has been created there by the dying statement of Samuel Finley, the local express agent at that point, of a murder committed last fall, which is also said to have involved arson. The story is that Finley, Samuel Bowan, Jesse McElroy, and some other young men, under the influence of liquor, were in the upper story of the Star Building, the finest business block in Terrell, on the night following the reunion of the Ross Brigade last fall, and were playing cards. There was also a commercial traveler in the party, name not given, who, during the game, got into a dispute with one of the other young men, and was shot and killed by him. In falling after being shot the drummer kicked over a lamp, which exploded and set fire to the building, and the party escaped only with great difficulty. The body of the drummer was cremated, and thus all evidence of the murder was destroyed. The story is discredited by many, but the Star Building did burn on the night mentioned, and it was thought at the time to have been fired by somebody in an upper story. Finley is alleged to have made this statement to a physician on his death-bed, but the physician will not affirm it, and the Terrell police deny the story. Nevertheless the affair has produced a great sensation, and the detectives on the spot attempted to unravel the mystery.

DEATH OF JUDGE ANDREW SIMPSON.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill., March 11.—[Special.]—After a long illness Judge Andrew Simpson died this morning at half-past 7 o'clock. His disease, which baffled the skill of the physicians, was supposed to have been cancer of the stomach and liver. A post-mortem examination is talked of in order to satisfy his family and friends as to the real cause of his death. The Judge's life has been rather eventful, he having filled many places of honor and trust. He was a stanch Republican, and previous to being prostrated by ill-health he took an active part in the politics of the day, and was for years the recognized leader of his party in this section. In 1876 he made the race for Congress in this district against W. M. Springer, and carried this county by about 600, when it usually gave 800 Democratic majority. The Judge was also a dealer in and a breeder of blooded horses.

A DANGEROUS MADMAN.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 11.—[Special.]—This afternoon one of the most dangerous patients confined in the State Lunatic Asylum here succeeded in cutting a leather strap which bound his hands, and immediately attacked all who happened to be in his reach. He used a heavy billet of wood so effectually that one patient was killed, and one of the keepers seriously injured. Finally the madman was overpowered, and placed in close confinement. This evening the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

FOREIGN.

Noisy Socialists in the Streets of Paris Dispersed by the Cavalry.

Only Nine of the Emigrants on the Ill-Fated Navarre Known to Be Saved.

Freeing Parnell's Estates—Judah P. Benjamin to Be Appointed a Judge.

Tributes to the Ex-Prime Minister of Greece—Another Plot Against the Czar.

FRANCE.

THE COMMUNE VANQUISHED.

PARIS, March 11.—The police dispersed several groups of Socialists in the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville. They made no resistance. Fifteen hundred persons afterward reassembled, but the police and the mounted municipals again dispersed them, and arrested five persons. The crowd is now advancing to the Place du Trone, which is guarded.

CHARGED UPON.

The cavalry charged twice, knocking down and crushing several men and boys.

FIFTEEN ARRESTS.

Today's arrests number fifteen.

THE BONAPARTISTS.

At a meeting of masons Yoes Guyot, who presided, said that the Bonapartists headed the meeting on the Esplanade des Invalides Friday. This remark was followed by an uproar, and a free fight ensued, during which Guyot was assaulted.

URGING VIOLENCE.

At a meeting of Socialists yesterday, at which today's meeting in the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville was decided upon, it was determined to invite all Socialists to a great meeting in the Champ de Mars the 18th inst. Violence towards police and troops was urged.

LOUISE MICHEL.

Louise Michel is in hiding to avoid arrest.

REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

A meeting of 2,000 persons was held today to protest against the action of the Chamber of Deputies in adopting a motion declaring that the Chamber, having confidence in the Government, rejected the proposal to consider the matter of the revision of the constitution, Prime-Minister Ferry having declared that the subject would be made a Cabinet question. The meeting adopted a motion favoring revision. Several Deputies belonging to the Extreme Left were present.

THE PHENIX PARK MURDERERS.

HAVRE, March 11.—The English police allege that John Walsh was seen in Phenix Park on the night of the murder.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SURVIVORS OF THE NAVARRE.

LONDON, March 11.—The following are the names of the survivors of the steamer Navarre, which foundered Thursday, who were landed at Maasluis, South Holland:

Matthieson,
Carl Slark,
Jorgen Sorensen,
Gunder Tellefsen,
Guvald Gunvaldsen,
Andreas Guensen,
William B. Sanderson,
John A. Hughes,
John Wright,
C. Roberts.

AIDING PARNELL.

A committee is being formed for the purpose of freeing Parnell's estates.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN.

LONDON, March 11.—The *Observer* states that Judah P. Benjamin's health permitting he will probably accept a Judgeship.

THE CONGO.

POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES CONNECTED WITH ITS EXPLORATION.

In 1877 Henry M. Stanley made his wonderful descent of the Congo River, and revealed the fact that, if Livingstone Falls were once surmounted and Stanley Pool reached, there would be waterway for hundreds of miles up the course of this Equatorial stream. The mouths of the Congo had been discovered in 1481 A. D. by the Portuguese, and are immortalized in the "Lusiad" of Camoens. The Crown of Portugal has ever claimed a sovereignty as far as 5 deg. 12 min. south latitude, which includes the estuary of this grand river, but the claim has ever been disputed by the English Government, as there was no proof of continuous occupation. In the most esteemed books on Africa, such as Stanford's "Africa," 1878, Ambriz, 8 degrees south latitute, is shown as the northern boundary. Affairs were in this position when Henry M. Stanley surprised the residents of Embomma, the highest point then known of the Congo, by the appearance of himself and his companions, like spectres from the desert.

The King of the Belgians had in the previous year summoned all the geographers of Europe to Brussels, and founded the African International Association. England preferred to carry on her African explorations in her own way. The Germans and the French started their own associations, but attention is now called to the enterprise of the King of the Belgians. His idea was to start separate parties from Zanzibar on the east coast, and from the mouth of the Congo on the west, and to advance into the unknown interior until they met at Nyangwe, 4 degrees south latitude, planting intermediate stations. The motive of this costly enterprise, to which the King devoted from his private purse £50,000 per annum, was pure geography, but it is obvious that geographical discovery is always the forerunner of commerce, often of religious missions, and sometimes of political annexation. The Belgian Association, not being national, had no flag. The King had no desire to annex territory. His unselfish outlay was for the good of the world.

Henry M. Stanley was employed to make a road on the side of the Livingstone Falls, with steamers upon convenient level reaches, so as to reach Stanley Pool from Embomma. This he has accomplished. By his side and in harmony with him Protestant missionary societies have trodden the same severe path, made large outlays of men and money, and have also reached Stanley Pool. Two steamers, broken up into hundreds of small pieces, are being conveyed on the shoulders of men to the pool, and will in a few months be launched. Leopoldville is the name of the station that has been founded there; another of the stations is named "Peace."

Political complications have unfortunately arisen. De Brazza accomplished his meritorious exploration from the headwaters of the Gahu River to Stanley Pool, and had the audacity to hoist the French flag, and thus imperil the freedom of the river on the plateau above the cataracts. It is difficult to imagine what advantage would be gained. However, while he has been occupied at Paris, Henry M. Stanley has returned to the Congo, and we shall soon see the very pretty complication caused by the collision of the American citizen in the employ of the King of the Belgians, and in alliance with English missionaries, holding the fort against the Franco-Italian intruder.

But a new political difficulty has now arisen at the mouth of the Congo. The rumor first came from Lisbon, it was reëchoed at Brussels, and found its way to London, that the English Foreign Office had at this late hour acknowledged Portugal's old claim to sovereignty as far as south latitude 5 deg. 12 min., and had in effect ceded to that inert, inapt, and inefficient State the guardianship of the mouth of the mighty river. It has been whispered that the King of the Belgians is greatly distressed at the compact between his two first cousins, the Queen of England and the King of Portugal, to the destruction of his geographical enterprises. It is urged that every precaution has been taken to secure by treaty religious toleration and commercial freedom, but any one who has studied the debased system of government, both at Mozambique, on the east coast, where the great River Zambesi is lost to commerce from the neglect of its nominal rulers, and at Loanda, on the west coast, must feel that a great mistake has been made, the consequences of which will be severely felt in the future. The Portuguese officials in their African Colonies are notoriously ill-paid, inefficient, and, it is feared, corrupt. Those who ought to know assure us that the subject was well considered from every point of view by the Foreign Office, and the parties interested consulted; and yet it is rumored that so secret and rapid were the transactions which eventuated in a treaty, that the attempt to get a clause securing liberty of worship failed. We all know within what narrow limits toleration of religion exists in the States of Southern Europe; how liberty of worship is restricted; how permissions have to be taken out to do what comes as a natural right in England or the United States. As to the commercial provisions nothing is known.

THE VATICAN.

POPE LEO'S LETTERS TO THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

YOUR MAJESTY: At the last opening of the Prussian Landtag your Imperial and Royal Majesty expressed to your people your heartfelt joy at the reëstablishment of friendly relations with the head of the Catholic Church. Your utterances were so kind toward us that they were exceedingly agreeable, and we are forced to tender your Majesty our especial thanks. We do so with heartfelt satisfaction.

Since the beginning of our Pontificate our confidence in the noble and generous nature of your Majesty has been so great that we felt sure of the return of religious peace and tranquillity of conscience to the people under your powerful sceptre, and now the reëstablishment of diplomatic relations and the interest which your Majesty evinces strengthen our hopes.

Your Majesty's long experience and high good sense teach you the necessity of the observance of religious duties by the people for the fulfillment of those which fall on them as citizens and subjects. This is especially the case at present, when society is shaken to its very basis. We can assure your Majesty that the Catholic Church is animated by a similar spirit, and, unless obstructed, she has the will and the power to extend it everywhere. It is our earnest desire to have the holy influence of the church used for the advantage of both the people and the Government, and for such a purpose to seal relations of friendship and peace.

If the imperious duties of the apostolic ministry, filled with responsibility to both God and man, force us to ask that the new ecclesiastical legislation of Prussia, at least in the points essential for the existence and life of the Catholic religion, may be definitively softened and improved, your Majesty, far from ascribing it to a lack of conciliatory disposition, will please acknowledge that we ask it in the interest of peace, which could not be true and lasting were it not established on a solid foundation. This pacification, while it will satisfy one of the most ardent desires of our heart, will bind with stronger ties to the throne of your Majesty the souls of all your Catholic subjects, will no doubt form the most beautiful and precious crown of your long and glorious domination.

With this hope we raise to Heaven the most fervid supplications for the prosperity of your Majesty and of your imperial and royal family.

From the Vatican, 3d December, 1882.
To the Imperial and Royal Majesty of William I., Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia.
LEO, P. P. XIII.

YOUR MAJESTY: The letter which your Imperial and Royal Majesty sent us last December by the hands of Signor Schlozer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Prussia to the Holy See, has confirmed in us the hope long time entertained of a complete settlement of the religious controversies in the Kingdom of Prussia. The readiness of your Majesty to coöperate in a revision of ecclesiastical legislation indicates the conclusion of a complete agreement at no distant date. For this favorable disposition of your Majesty we express our thanks and satisfaction.

We have directed our Cardinal Secretary of State to write a note to Signor Schlözer, which note we believe has already been brought to the knowledge of your Majesty's Government. In that note we desired that the Royal Government should be assured of our will, manifested on many other occasions, to permit the Bishops to notify the Government of the candidates selected for the pastoral benefices. And in order to get nearer to the views and wishes of your Majesty we have also made known our disposition, after the requisit notification, to fill up the parishes actually vacant, without awaiting the complete revision of the existing laws.

We have, however, asked meantime, that the measures now binding the exercise of the ecclesiastical power and ministry in the instruction and education of the clergy be modified, because a modification, we believe, is indispensable to the very life of the Catholic Church.

She desires that her Bishops shall have the power to train and instruct her sacred ministers vigilantly and according to the spirit of the church. The State could not exact less than this for its own functionaries. A reasonable freedom in the exercise of ecclesiastical power and in the ministry for the welfare of souls is also an essential element of life in the church. It would be useless to nominate to parishes new candidates if they were forbidden to act in conformity with the duties imposed upon them by the pastoral office.

Once in accord on these points, it will be easy, with a reciprocal good will, to come to an understanding on other conditions necessary to insure a true and lasting peace, the final aim of mutual wishes.

Meantime we pray your Majesty to accept the repeated expression of the fervent supplications that we do not cease to raise for the full prosperity of your Majesty and of the imperial and royal family.

From Vatican, 30th January, 1883.
To his Majesty Imperial and Royal William I., Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia.
LEO, P. P. XIII.

OTHER LANDS.

GREECE.

ATHENS, March 11.—The Chamber of Deputies adjourned until the 16th inst. out of respect to the memory of the late M. Coumoundouros, ex-Prime Minister. A public funeral is proposed.

ANOTHER PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 11.—It is stated that the police were warned from Paris of a plot to murder the Czar. A lady was arrested at Charkov, and there was found on her the key to the cipher documents which had been previously seized.

BROUGHT TO BOOK.

A Man Who Had Fired upon His Enemy from Ambush Killed by the Latter.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 11.—[Special.]—A Mandan special to the *Pioneer-Press* says Peter J. Book, a brother of Jacob Book who was shot and killed by the Trumbulls several months ago, last evening shot and killed Steve Welsh, formerly a barkeeper at Mandan. While Book was in trouble the Trumbulls attempted to jump Book's claim, which was known as a squatter claim, on the Little Heart River, near Mandan, and for some time past trouble has been brewing between these parties. From Book's statement it appears that he was busy rolling logs on his claim, intending to move upon higher ground, when suddenly a shot was fired, which hit his cap. Immediately afterwards six more shots were fired by some one concealed behind a log, when Book began to return the fire. The man then jumped up and ran for shelter, when Book recognized Steve Welsh as his assailant. Remembering some threats made to him by Welsh a few days ago, Book fired again and Welsh fell senseless to the ground. Book took the dying man's gun from him and walked to Mandan, where he gave himself up to the authorities. A full investigation will be had tomorrow.

DIVORCE IN CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 11.—The Rev. S. R. Dyke, Secretary of the New England Dress-Reform League, delivered a lecture in Centre Church this evening, in which interesting statistics were given concerning the increase of divorce, not only in the New England States, but also in other parts of the United States. In Connecticut, in 1849, there were but ninety-one divorces; now they average 440 each year. The lecturer held monogamy only could maintain social fabrics.

WIND AND WATER.

Nothing Resembling Poor Old Wiggins' Dreadful Storm Yet Heard From,

Although Waterloo, Canada, Claims to Have Had a Little Earthquake.

Heavy Falls of Snow Reported from Various Points in the East.

Four Children Drowned at Helena—The Work of Relieving Flood Sufferers.

CANADA.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

WATERLOO, Que., March 11.—The severest storm known for years is in progress. Snow began falling yesterday afternoon and continued unabated through the night. The wind has been blowing a gale all day. Snow is piled almost mountains high, making traffic of all kinds absolutely impossible. It will take days to clear the snow blockade. Between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt, the wave passing from east to west, causing great alarm. Country roads will be impassable for days. The Central Vermont and Southeastern Railways are making extraordinary efforts to get their lines open. The storm now shows signs of abating. The weather is becoming gradually colder.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 11.—The storm which prevailed last night subsided at 3 this morning. The wind hauled around from south to southwest and finally this forenoon to west. The tide today was higher than usual. The sea broke over several wharves, but little damage was done. Tonight the wind is blowing strongly from the west, with snow squalls. Though the weather is stormy, it would attract no attention but for Wiggins' predictions.

HEATH POINT, ANTICOSTI.

QUEBEC, March 11.—Heath Point, Anticosti, reports a very heavy southeast gale there during last night. This morning about 100 seals were seen on the ice two miles southward from that station. The ice there is heavy, and but little water is visible amongst it to south-southeast. The gale had not abated much there, though at all other stations it is reported moderating.

HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, March 11.—The effects of last evening's storm prove not as serious as expected. At the south end of the city part of a wharf on which Howells' foundry formerly stood was blown away. Other wharves and property on the water-line suffered only slightly. The chafing of vessels was quite bad, and the heaving up of a few planks in wharves makes up almost all the other damage. Vessels at anchor in the harbor rode the gale with trifling injury. Shipping reports only trifling damage. Elsewhere in Nova Scotia nothing unusual was noted.

LATER.—At 2 a. m. a slight breeze was blowing from the southeast, but appears at times to increase somewhat in strength and then subside. The high tide has gone completely down. Vessels ride easily on their docks.

HEAVY SNOW-STORM AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, March 11.—A very heavy fall of snow—in fact, the heaviest of the whole season—commenced yesterday at midday and only ceased at 3 this afternoon. With the exception of a little blow from 8 to 12 today there was no wind-storm here. A heavy fall of snow occurred at all outlying places of this province. There was no sudden rise of the St. Lawrence River today.

QUEBEC, March 11.—The storm last night from the East was not very strong, but was accompanied by a very heavy fall of snow. The roads are again all blocked. Today the weather was mild until night, when another cold spell struck in from the West. There was very high water today in the St. Louis and St. Charles Rivers. The ice-bridge was lifted bodily up, and the Grand Trunk Railroad and other Lower Town property damaged, and all the wharves and Champlain market-places flooded, as well as houses in St. Roche's, near the St. Charles River, and in the village on the opposit side.

THE STATES.

CLINTON, ILL.

CLINTON, Ill., March 11.—[Special.]—A great deal of uneasiness has prevailed in this section among certain classes over the prediction of Wiggins' storm, but fortunately the snow-storm of today was not of much consequence in this section, but the mercury fell several degrees, the weather becoming quite cold. The weather is cloudy, with prospects for some more snow tonight.

MENASHA, WIS.

MENASHA, Wis., March 11.—[Special.]—Wiggins failed to connect. The weather is remarkably fine.

HOLLAND, MICH.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 11.—[Special.]—No Wiggins storm has put in any appearance here up to this noon. It is snowing at present, mild, and no wind.

WIND AND SNOW STORM AT OSWEGO, N. Y.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 11.—Quite a severe wind-storm with light snow has prevailed since 11 o'clock last night. A velocity of twenty miles an hour prevailed all day. At 6 p. m. twenty-nine miles was attained. The present velocity is twenty-two miles. At 3 p. m. Saturday the barometer stood 29.24, and has been rising since. At 3 p. m. today it was 29.70; at 8 p. m., 29.88.

ALONG THE NEW JERSEY COAST.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 11.—Reports along the coast of New Jersey give today's weather bright and sunny, with a strong, cold wind from the northwest. No signs of a storm are reported.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 11.—It rained Saturday throughout Northern New York, but changed to snow tonight, with heavy cold wind; three to six inches have fallen; clearing and cold. Trains running on the roads today to keep the tracks clear.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 11.—The weather is perfectly clear; temperature 21, barometer 30, and rising. The wind is west, tweny miles an hour. The maximum velocity today was 28.

POINTS IN VERMONT AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Dispatches from points in Vermont and New Hampshire report a heavy fall of snow yesterday and today, varying from six to eighteen inches, and badly drifted by a strong gale. Many roads are impassable.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11.—It is clear and cold; high wind tonight.

THE FLOODS.

FOUR CHILDREN DROWNED NEAR HELENA.

HELENA, Ark., March 11.—The first loss of human life by flood occurred by the upsetting of a house twelve miles south in which were six adults and four children. The latter were drowned, and the former rescued by a party of hunters, who took them off the roof after they had clung to it three days. The St. Francis swamp contains hundreds of horses, mules, and cattle standing up to their throats in water, their owners being unable to rescue them. Many carcasses are floating about. A legislative committee is examining into the condition of people in the overflowed district, and will report in favor of giving State aid to actual sufferers.

RELIEF WORK ALONG THE OHIO RIVER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—The committee in charge of supplies for sufferers on the Ohio River south of Evansville returned Saturday. They report great suffering and sickness at nearly all the river towns.

At New Franklin, Ind., a village of 120 inhabitants, thirty are destitute, fifteen are sick, and there have been two deaths from pneumonia.

At Uniontown, Ky., population 1,500, nearly everybody suffered. Fifty are destitute.

In Shawneetown, Ill., 1,500 people are destitute and depending on the public for provisions and medicine, 125 are sick, and twenty-four have died of pneumonia, catarrhal-fever, and dysentery. The latter disease is almost an epidemic. About 123 houses have been swept away or damaged. At least 700 persons are liable to disease.

At Caseyville, Ill., no relief had been furnished. There were forty-five cases of sickness, mostly typhoid-fever. There had been one death. One hundred houses has been under water and half of them are ruined.

Rose Claire, Ill., had been entirely covered by water. The committee found a family of ten persons, the father and mother sick, living in the engine-room of an old saw-mill.

New Liberty, Ill., had been entirely submerged, and sickness to an alarming extent prevailed.

This information is obtainable from reputable physicians and agents of the Board of Trade Relief Committee of this city sent to distribute supplies.

Gov. Porter and a committee of the Board of Trade are now on an inspection tour from Lawrenceburg to Cairo on the Ohio River with a boat-load of provisions.

AID FOR SHAWNEETOWN.

DECATUR, Ill., March 11.—[Special.]—Today $90 were contributed in the Catholic church here for the relief of the Shawneetown sufferers. The amount will be increased to $100.

OFFICIAL.

INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12—1 a. m.—For the South Atlantic, fair weather, northwesterly winds, becoming variable, stationary or lower temperature, and higher pressure.

For the West Gulf, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, winds mostly easterly, and stationary or higher temperature.

For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, fair weather, northwest winds, generally shifting to southerly, stationary or higher temperature, followed by falling barometer.

For the Lower Lake, fair weather, westerly backing to warmer southerly winds, and stationary or lower pressure.

For the Upper Lake, Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, warmer weather, winds shifting to southerly, lower pressure.

The Mississippi will rise at and below Helena.

BLLETIN.

The barometer is highest in Missouri and lowest near the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. Occasional snow has fallen in the Lake region, and occasional rain in Texas. Elsewhere fair weather has prevailed.

The prevailing winds are westerly.

The temperature has fallen except in the Northwest, the Upper Lake region, and the West Gulf States.

The Mississippi has fallen sixteen inches at Cairo, one inch at Memphis, and risen one inch at Vicksburg.

Warmer, fair weather is indicated for Tuesday in the South Atlantic States.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 11—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Alpena	18	11	W...	Fresh..	*—	L.snw.
Bismarck	27	28	S.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Buffalo	16	11	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Cairo	42	33	N.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	46	34	......	....	0	Clear.
Chicago	29	27	W...	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	37	[illegible]	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Denver	48	41	N.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Des Moines	31	28	N.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Detroit	23	21	W...	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Dodge City	52	35	S.E..	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Duluth	29	16	W...	Brisk...	0	Clear.
Escanaba	23	11	S.E..	Light...	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	26	26	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	33	31	W...	Light...	0	Fair.
Keokuk	33	28	W...	Fresh..	0	Clear.
La Crosse	27	20	W...	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	..	30	N.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Marquette	18	19	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	26	25	N.W.	Brisk...	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	16	14	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Omaha	32	31	W...	Light...	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	29	26	W...	Fresh..	0	L.snw.
Springfield, Ill.	33	30	W...	Fresh..	*—	Clear.
St. Louis	32	18	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
St. Paul	26	14	W...	Light...	0	Clear.
Toledo	20	23	W...	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Yankton	27	25	......	....	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	RorS	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.989	20.2	44	N. W..	9	....	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.179	26.3	37	N. W..	9	....	Fair.
2:18 p. m.	30.115	28.7	41	N. W..	9	....	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	30.246	2[illegible].5	50	W......	8	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.222	26.8	56	W......	9	....	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 30.9.
Minimum temperature, 19.0.
Mean daily barometer, 30.134.
Mean daily temperature, 25.3.
Mean daily humidity, 47.0.

TRADE AND LABOR.

Annual Meeting of the Wilmington Coal-Miners.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., March 10.—[Special.]—Today a mass-meeting of the miners of this vicinity was held at McArthur's Hall, and was attended by about 500 miners, who, at the orders of the various bosses of the coal-mines interested, had been granted a half-holiday so as to enable them to be present and state their views. The Hon. Neil McCallum, a well-known Braidwood citizen and exponent of labor ideas, was called to the chair. Each clause of the compact was then read and acted upon separately, beginning with Sec. 7, to which they were very antagonistic. A motion was offered that the part of the clause that read that the men should receive their pay once a month should be changed so that it would read once a week. The motion was unanimously passed, and the conferring committees instructed to see that the change was made.

There was also a very bitter opposition to Sec. 11, which stipulates that the checkman, who is employed by the miners to see that the company weighs their coal correctly, should act in such capacity only at the option of the company Superintendent, who has the power to say who shall or who shall not occupy the position. It was claimed that by the existing agreement the company could control their check-weightman and cause him to give no opposition to the false weights that were being made, knowing that his situation would be forfeited if he made any remonstrance. The objectionable part of the clause was expunged.

Other changes were made, but most of them merely remedied what were termed technical defects in the contract.

To find out what the companies interested would do about the changes proposed, your correspondent saw Mr. T. B. Corey, Superintendent of the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermilion Coal Company, who said that these yearly meetings had never resulted in much good to the miners, as the companies did as they thought best in regard to the proposed changes in the contract, and was of the opinion that no material difference would be made in the form of agreement for next year's work. The men at the meeting were confident that the changes would be agreed to by the company, and they even went so far as to order such and such a clause to be expunged. It is thought that very few of the proposed changes will be agreed to by the companies, in which case, if the men follow up the spirit exhibited this afternoon, there may be trouble between them before another year's work is entered upon.

Spinners' Grievances.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 10.—Secretary Howard, in a call for a spinners' meeting Tuesday night, says: "A recent grievance is the tyranny of overseers in discharging spinners without just cause. If those higher in authority do not stop further injustice a firm and determined stand will have to be made against such arbitrary conduct, though strikes are not believed in only as a last resort." He sees nothing left open to the spinners but such a course if this system is further pursued, as it is becoming unbearable. Rights and privileges are being trampled upon, and it is far better to strike if the mills have to stop forever than that a continuance of this system of tyranny be allowed. He also calls attention to the improved condition of the print-cloth market.

What a Labor Union Thinks of Certain Senators.

BOSTON, Mass., March 11.—The Central Trades and Labor Union passed resolutions denouncing the attacks of Senators Anthony, Plumb, and Hale upon Columbia Typographical Union, Washington, and thanking Senators Voorhees and Conger for their efforts in behalf of organized labor.

The Springfield Rolling-Mill Strike.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11.—[Special.]—The members of the Trades Assembly held a meeting today and adopted resolutions in support of the Amalgamated Association of Ironworkers in ordering the strike at the Springfield Rolling-Mill some days ago. Nearly all departments of the mill are running with a full force of men.

THE FRENCH CABLE REPORTED BROKEN.

DUXBURY, Mass., March 11.—A break is reported in the French cable 225 miles out.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A Railroad Boarding-House Destroyed by Fire.

Eleven of the Inmates Miserably Perish in the Flames.

Several Others More or Less Seriously Burned.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 11.—[Special.]—A Deadwood special to the *Pioneer Press* says: At 11 o'clock last evening fire was discovered in the large two-story boarding-house owned by Hood & Scott, in Drownsville, on the Homestake Railway, nine miles from this city, and in less than thirty minutes the entire structure was destroyed. The following-named persons perished in the flames:

Peter Hansen,
Lewis Hansen,
R. C. Wright,
Thomas Finless,
James Chalmers,
James Tennecliff,
Samuel Hayes,
Fred D. Peters,
Charles Hammontreed,
W. H. Andrews,
Harvey Wood.

Several others were burned and more or less seriously injured.

The building was a long, low, cheaply-constructed affair of pitch pine, and burned with the greatest rapidity.

THE BUNK-ROOM OCCUPIED A LOFT,

access to which was gained by means of one ladder at the end of the room. The fire undoubtedly started near the ladder, cutting off all retreat. Several of the deceased leave large families, and all were well known and esteemed.

Drownsville is located in a heavy forest, from which the Homestake Company draws its immense supplies of fuel and timber for mines and mills. The deceased were employed in its preparation. Large numbers of people visited the camp this morning, and much excitement prevails.

The fire originated through the carelessness of the cook, Peters, who placed a bundle of kindlings at the side of the stove, from which the burning coals fell. The flames immediately communicated to the pitch-pine framework of the building, over which they spread with great rapidity, cutting off all retreat from the loft by way of the ladder. One window at the end of the loft not over ten feet from the ground afforded ample means of escape, had the inmates promptly availed themselves of it, but aroused from sound sleep they ran around bewildered, and only four saved themselves by jumping, and they were badly burned, the legs of two so seriously that amputation will be necessary.

The room was usually occupied by thirty men, but at the time of the fire twelve were absent in camp.

Peters was asleep on the lower floor, but so bewildered was he when aroused that he made no attempt to escape by the door, not five feet distant.

The remains of the eleven unfortunates present a most sickening sight, many being headless or limbless, and all charred and blackened beyond all possible recognition. The Coroner will hold an investigation.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Text of the Fence Law Just Passed by the National Council.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 11.—[Special.]—From advices received today from Indian Nation it is learned that in order to let the public know the true merit of the fence question in the Territory, it has been deemed advisable to publish the law as it passed the National Council. In brief, the law is as follows:

The inclosure of large bodies of land with any kind of fence is unlawful—all inclosures of the lands of the Cherokee Nation by wire, whether barbed or plain—and posts of wood or iron, the said material having been at no time recognized as constituting a lawful fence in the Cherokee Nation, are hereby declared unlawful, and where such inclosures exist the owners or claimants of the wire and posts used in making such inclosures are required to remove the same within ninety days after the passage of this act, or it shall be the duty of the Sheriff of the district wherein such fencing may be found to remove it, and to sell as much thereof as may be required to cover the cost of such removal, after giving further notice of the time and place of sale in three successive issues of the official journal of the nation.

From and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person to hold, for the purpose of grazing, a greater quantity of land than fifty acres attached to the farm owned or occupied by such person, he being a citizen of the Cherokee Nation.

In case any farm is or shall be so inclosed by wire and wood, or iron posts, such fence shall be lawful when constructed as follows—to-wit: Wooden posts, not less than seven feet long, six inches in diameter, firmly set in the ground two feet, and not exceeding eight feet apart; one wire four inches from the ground; next a board, one by six inches, four inches above the wire; next, second wire four inches above the first board; next, third wire fifteen inches above second wire; second board, one by six or eight inches, eighteen inches above third wire. Said wires to be fully stretched and securely fastened to the posts, and the boards to be securely nailed to the posts.

The ninety days of publication of the above act expires on the 27th inst. when it becomes a law.

KILLED FOR A DRINK.

A Drunken Bummer Shot by a Saloon-keeper.

CLEVELAND, O., March 11.—[Special.]—Another sensation came in from Newburg tonight. About half past 11 o'clock a man named Cassidy, an iron-worker in the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company's shop, knocked at the door of Daniel O'Neil's saloon, 1988 Richmond street, near the rolling-mill yard. The back door was opened at Cassidy's knock. Once in, he demanded whisky. It was refused, O'Neil telling him it was unlawful to sell it. Cassidy insisted, and finally drew a knife and rushed at O'Neil, cutting him twice in the wrist. He immediately drew a revolver and shot at Cassidy, who fell mortally wounded. The ball entered his skull over the right eye and came out at the base of the brain. There are no hopes for his recovery, though he is still alive. O'Neil was immediately arrested, and is now in prison. He claims that he shot in self-defense. A boarder named Charles Keenan and O'Neil's wife saw the shooting. Cassidy is a young man, unmarried, and bears a hard reputation as a knocker and a bad man generally.

FILLEY TO THE REAR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 11.—What is known as the Filley faction of the Republican party here, through its regular Central Committee, has decided not to take separate action in the coming spring election, but will leave the field to the regular or silk-stocking wing of the party, who have called primary meetings to elect delegates to the nominating convention. This action is taken on the advice of Mr. Filley himself, and will no doubt result in uniting the two wings of the party, at least for this occasion.

A FEDERAL OFFICIAL REMOVED.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—It is announced here that the recent resignation of Charles D. Allen, United States Marshal for the Western District of Missouri, is the result of charges of numerous irregular and illegal acts alleged to have been committed by him. It is not stated who made these charges, but it is said a Government agent investigated the case and made an unfavorable report to the department.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Homœopathic family medicine cases, and books giving concise directions for their use, are a positive comfort as well as a saving in every household. A large variety in stock at Boericke & Tafel's Pharmacy, 234 Wabash avenue, corner Jackson street.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

NOTICE!

Our Spring Importations of

LINENS!

Comprise all the

NOVELTIES

IN

Damask Table Cloths

Cream & White Table Damasks,

NAPKINS,

ALL SIZES, in Cream or White,

TOWELS,

Plain or Knotted Fringes in Damask, Huck, Momie, and Diaper.

Bath Blankets & Towels.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is called to our stock of

Extra Width Damask Cloths,

All the Newest Patterns,

At Very Attractive Prices.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

Dr. Price's

SPECIAL



FLAVORING

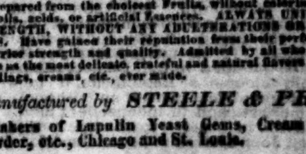
EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids, or artificial Essences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavors for cakes, puddings, creams, etc., ever made.

Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE,

Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

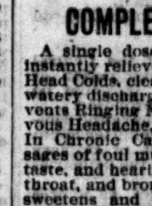
CATARRH



COMPLETE TREATMENT $1.

A single dose of Sanford's Radical Cure instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the Head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the Nose and Eyes, prevents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nervous Headache, and subdues Chills and Fever. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste, and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat, and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough, and arrests the progress of Catarrh towards Consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists for $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Boston.



For the relief and prevention, the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Coughs, Colds, Weak Back, Stomach, and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Malaria, and Epidemics, use Collins' Plasters (an Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster) and laugh at pain. 25c. everywhere.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Switzer, Cook & Tompkins, doing business at 133 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business is to be carried on by F. L. Cook and Geo. K. Tompkins under the firm name of Cook, Tompkins & Co., who are to receive all assets, collect all debts due said firm, and pay all its liabilities.

MARTIN SWITZER,
F. L. COOK,
Chicago, March 10, 1883. GEO. K. TOMPKINS.

PAPILLON

CATARRH CURE.

CURES

Acute or Chronic Catarrh, Colds in the Head, Rose Cold and Hay Fever. Papillon Almanac for 1883 sent on receipt of address.

PAPILLON MFG. CO., MFRS. AND PROPS., CHICAGO.



BETTER THAN PILLS or other purgative medicine. THE DOSE IS SMALL. THE ACTION IS PROMPT. THE TASTE IS DELICIOUS. LADIES AND CHILDREN LIKE IT.

One trial proves its extraordinary curative value.

TRY A 25 CENT BOX.

Sold by all Druggists.

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The People's Democratic Club Meets to Make Arrangements for the Campaign.

Independent Kennedy Hoists the Standard of Revolt and Rallies Around It by Himself.

Sharpers Taking Advantage of the Independent Movement by Collecting Subscriptions.

The Committee of Eighteen Not Altogether Harmonious—Hurrying and Skurrying in the Town of Lake.

A Spirited Meeting of the People's Democratic Club—Mr. Kennedy Withdraws in Disgust.

The People's Democratic Club of the Second Congressional District met at Westfall's Hall, on South Halsted street, yesterday afternoon, President O'Neill in the chair. There were about 200 men in the room. The specified object of the meeting was "to make arrangements for the spring election."

Mr. R. J. Buckley said that if all the judges for the four wards in the district were like those selected for the Seventh he didn't see what the club could accomplish. Perhaps half a dozen of the thirty judges in that ward were respectable. If the people knew what kind of men the majority of them were they would lose confidence in ar epublican form of government. Owing to the character of the judges in his precinct (eighth) he would not cast a vote, as he would "feel insulted" if he handed them his ballot. He hoped the club would take some action regarding this matter, because if it didn't nothing could be done at the election, as it would be impossible for the whole strength of the people to defeat any one with such judges.

HE HAD GREAT CONTEMPT

for the man who selected them, and also for the Aldermen who pretended to be decent, and sat in the Council and allowed "a crook like him" to make the selections. [Applause.]

Mr. Quinn said, according to Mr. Buckley, voting by ballot was only a farce. There was a grand jury in this county, and if the judges violated the law they should be prosecuted and sent to the bridewell. He had faith in the ballot.

Mr. Sullivan wanted to have a committee appointed to go to Harrison and ask him to reject the present judges. Heath had thrown out bad men.

Martin Kennedy remarked that of course they couldn't expect an honest set of judges to be appointed by the rookery. [Applause.]

Mr. Prendergrants favored the appointment of a committee to go to the "rookery." In case reputable men were not appointed, honest men could watch them on election-day.

Capt. Gleason didn't think the club had anything to do with the judges of election. If any of them were disreputable, the people of the wards should have them changed. The club should decide whether it would put up a whole ticket or some one candidate.

Mr. Kennedy desired to make "a few remarks." His opinion was it would be better to postpone the nominations until after St. Patrick's-Day; and also for them to have nothing to do with primary elections. Mr. Finerty was not elected in that way. He was

OPPOSED TO THE TERM DEMOCRAT.

It couldn't be put down his throat. If independent they should have no party name, neither Republican nor Democrat. He appealed to all independent men to unite, even if there were only ten of them. [Applause.] He might be a little too fast on some points, but he was honest all the same. He understood there were slates all over the city. None of them should be accepted by independent men. A man met him on Halsted street and said, "Kennedy, you are going to break up the ring." He had never seen the man before. It was Mattie Kilday. [Laughter.] "If such characters are going to run the educated people of this country, and dictate to the great editors and the accomplished reporters of the United States, —— —— it, I am an ass." [Laughter.] Who were the men who accosted him on the sidewalk? Fellows who were groveling for "a bit of an office" under Mayor Harrison. He was a "miserable blacksmith," and how could he smash the ring if it were composed of men of principle? He urged all the Independents to stand together. If an honest man for Mayor could not be obtained in the Democratic party, they should indorse a Republican, if he were honest. He didn't call himself an Irishman. He was an American, and an independent man.

Mr. Sullivan, in order "to do some business," moved that John McMahon be indorsed for City Treasurer.

C. K. Ryan moved that

A COMMITTEE OF SEVEN

be appointed by the Chair to confer with the Central Committee about the ticket for the spring election. He did this in the spirit of harmony. Their nationality wanted a fair representation on the ticket. By adopting this course better satisfaction would be given, and a "kick" be averted. For himself he was prepared to make as vigorous a kick as any man if the machine ignored the demands of the people. If they were ignored the work of last fall would be repeated.

Mr. Quinn thought it presumptuous on the part of the club to nominate anybody. They should wait until they saw who were the candidates. [Applause.] That was business. They could not dictate to the whole city. If the right men were not put up the club could make nominations and elect their candidates. [Applause.]

Mr. Sullivan withdrew his motion.

The Chair held that he couldn't do it.

A member moved that the motion be laid on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Ryan renewed his motion.

Capt. Gleason didn't know what the Central Committee had to do with the nomination of candidates. They should wait. It would be useless to appoint the committee proposed.

Mr. Ryan said his object was to have the committee confer with the Central Committee about getting a representation on the list of primary judges, and also about having the primaries held between 12 and 7 p. m.

Capt. Gleason concurred with him, as it was "nonsense" to keep the polls open only two hours.

Mr. Kennedy didn't think primaries were at all necessary. They were

A FARCE AND A SNARE.

It was hard for honest men to stand at a primary controlled by a lot of ringsters. Decent men were not allowed to vote. He hoped to the Lord some one would rise up and cut away the accursed system.

Capt. Gleason said Mr. Kennedy complained of an evil which Mr. Ryan wanted to obliterate. Ten hours' work couldn't be done in two. The primaries were cut and dried. It made no difference whether the voters went to them or not, the result would be the same. If Mr. Ryan's ideas were carried out every one could vote and there would be fair play, or the whole community would rise up against the corruption. The primaries were run in such a way now that honest men remained at home, and bums, thieves, and scalawags did the voting.

Mr. Buckley remarked that there couldn't be a fair vote where the judges were appointed as now. Mr. Kennedy was right.

The motion to table was agreed to.

Mr. Ryan made a speech in which he said the Irish should have the City Treasurership, and a man should be nominated who had the confidence of the Irish Independent Democrats. The will of the people should not be defeated.

HE KNEW A MAN

who was entitled to their support, and if cheated out of the place there would be a troublesome campaign. The club should not be manipulated by a lot of men who felt the ground going from under their feet. The Republicans were waiting to see what "Finerty's followers" intended doing. He was not a Finerty man in the sense of slaveship, but an independent Democratic citizen. [Applause.] He appealed to all to unite and show the machine if it didn't nominate the right man they would kick the ticket to pieces.

Mr. Kennedy made another protest against the term Democrat. He, too, was not a Finerty man; that is, John could not take him by the hair of his head and pull him all over the city. The club should be independent. A true Democrat was a grand man, but the Democrat of the "rookery" was a fraud. Harrison told the North Side Germans that he was "proud" his dead wife was buried in Germany. Was it a thing to be proud of that one so dear was buried in a land of despotism? A free-born American had a right to be proud.

Mr. Collins said the gentleman was not talking to the question before the house.

The President said there was nothing before the house.

Mr. Kennedy went on to say that Harrison talked for policy. The speaker wanted his friends buried in the soil of freedom—in the land where everybody was free and equal. [Applause.]

Mr. Collins hoped Mr. Ryan's motion would be renewed, since the object of it was to correct abuses which had crept into the Democratic party. He moved to reconsider.

Mat Flemming thought that would not be in order until the next meeting.

The President said he would entertain the motion, but when he ascertained that Mr. Collins had voted on the wrong side of the question he declined to do it.

Mr. Prendergast inquired what they were there for. They had done nothing of any importance. He wanted to have persons named for the offices.

MR. KENNEDY WENT OUT

during a lull in the proceedings, and, when he came back, again entered his protest against the name of the club.

Capt. Gleason moved that a committee of seven be appointed for the purpose of getting up a program, to be submitted at the next meeting, for the action of the club at the April election.

Mr. Flaherty moved to adjourn.

The President sat down on the latter motion, "as another was pending."

Mr. Eustice said the proposition of Capt. Gleason meant the nomination of some person. Therefore he moved to lay it on the table.

This was done, the vote being—yeas, 17; nays, 13.

Mr. Quinn presented the following:

Resolved, That the club instruct the President to call a convention of the Second Congressional District at Twelfth Street Turner-Hall next Sunday to name and indorse candidates.

"That is business," he said.

Mr. Collins remarked that the resolutions ought not to be entertained.

The President said it was all right.

Mr. Collins wanted to amend.

The President said amendments were not in order.

Mr. William Rawleigh said, before adjourning, the club ought to suggest the name of some man to the Democratic Convention for City Treasurer. While friendly to all spoken, he thought Dennis O'Connor [applause] had a stronger claim than any other candidate, and he would——

Mr. Eustice rose to a point of order. The proposition to indorse candidates had been twice voted down.

The President decided that the point was well taken.

Mr. Kennedy wanted to speak, but was ruled out, and he remarked that "Parliamentary rules have

KILLED MANY AN HONEST MAN."

[Laughter.]

The resolution of Mr. Quinn was laid on the table.

Mr. Rawleigh moved that Dennis O'Connor be recommended to the Democratic Convention as the choice of the People's Club for City Treasurer.

Mr. Sullivan moved to table, as his motion in regard to McMahon had been so disposed of.

The question was put, and the President declared it carried, but several demanded a call of the roll, as outsiders had voted. The result was yeas, 11; nays, 18; and the motion was lost.

Mr. Flemming moved to substitute the name of John W. Enright.

Secretary Hickey moved to defer the indorsement of any candidate until the next meeting.

Mr. Rawleigh said if action was postponed for a week the two party conventions might be held in the meantime, and then they would have to accept the nominees or kick. It was perfectly proper to express a preference.

The President said he wasn't very well posted in Parliamentary law, but he should rule the substitute out.

Mr. Flemming thought he had as good a right to nominate a man as anybody else.

The President—But you didn't name him at the time the other motion was made.

Mr. Eustice—The action of the club would amount simply to a recommendation, and we can recommend half a dozen if we see fit.

The motion to indorse O'Connor was agreed to.

Mr. Flemming asked if all who voted were members of the club.

The President couldn't tell him, but no roll-call had been demanded.

Mr. Ryan remarked that the vote on the motion to table was a fair expression of the sentiments of the club; and the vote just taken was a fair expression of the independent voters in the room. He had come to the meeting with the expectation of seeing such action taken, and it was in spite of old-time politicians who were around trying to crowd out the expression of the Irish heart. He thanked the club for what it had done.

Mr. Eustice said they might get left on O'Connor, so

OTHER NAMES SHOULD BE SUGGESTED.

He put forward John W. Enright [applause], the President of the first Land League organized in Chicago. [Hisses.]

Mr. Flemming appealed from the ruling of the Chair on his substitute.

The Chair was sustained—yeas, 24; nays, 4.

Mr. Flemming moved that Carter H. Harrison be recommended for Mayor.

Several members moved to adjourn.

P. J. Hickey said if it was the intention to put up a full ticket he would nominate Clinton Briggs for Mayor. [Applause.]

Mr. Flemming called attention to his motion.

The President said he hadn't heard it.

Mr. Quinn named the Hon. Thomas Hoyne.

A member asked what had become of his motion to adjourn.

Mr. Hickey wished to know if the meeting was called in the interest of one man.

MR. KENNEDY AROSE

and said he was sorry to call himself an independent man in such a crowd, who had come to talk for certain men. He washed his hands of them, and abandoned the People's Democratic Club. [Applause and laughter, which continued until Mr. Kennedy slammed the door behind him.]

A member moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

This was agreed to, and the club adjourned for one week.

The members living in the Sixth Ward met after the adjournment and organized an Independent Club, electing John Griffin President and John Hickey Secretary.

The Independent Club Racket as Worked by Patriotic Sharpers.

The "Independent Political Club" appears to be rapidly becoming an important factor in Chicago politics; that is, if the number of these so-called "independent" organizations in both parties that are constantly springing up in every ward can be taken as any criterion. Almost every ward and every district in this city and county has its independent club, which generally declares for some candidate or candidates on the eve of a political campaign, and the usual course of procedure after such indorsement is made is to appoint what Joseph Chesterfield Mackin would call a "Touching Committee" to notify the candidate of the honor conferred upon him and at the same time make him realize the fact that a little pecuniary aid would be appreciated by the "boys." They were fifty or sixty strong, and would vote for him at the polls to a man, provided, of course, he "represented." As a general thing, this appeal is not listened to with a deaf ear by any men who have political aspirations, and their donations are

PROPORTIONATE TO THEIR "GREENNESS."

It has been recently discovered that the "independent"-club movement is being used as a means of raising funds by a few impecunious swindlers, and, from the facts gleaned, it is probable that several prominent citizens have paid tribute to the "boys" who desire to honor them in some political way. The other day a young man called on a prominent Republican citizen of the Eighteenth Ward and informed him that the young men of that ward were going to organize a "Young Republican Club," which they desired to name after him.

"I do not care for such prominence," protested the gentleman.

"Are you not a Republican?"

"I certainly am."

"And haven't you the interests of the party at heart?"

"Yes, I have."

"Then why will you not consent to allow us to use your name?"

"I will not, and that is enough. Furthermore, if you do use my name contrary to my wishes I will publicly repudiate it."

"Can you suggest the name of some prominent citizen in the Eighteenth Ward who would allow us the use of his name?"

"Well, you might see Cyrus McCormick?"

"But he's a Democrat," protested the enthusiastic "young Republican."

"Very well. You can make it a Young Democratic Club."

"No, we are all young Republicans. If you won't allow us to use your name will you give us some aid?"

"Have you your subscription books or blanks to show me that you are authorized to collect subscriptions?"

"No, sir. We haven't got them out yet. We will do that tomorrow night at our seting."

"Well, when you get them out you can come around, and in the meantime

I'LL THINK THE MATTER OVER."

"But we would like some funds for preliminary organization. Can't you let us have $5?"

"No, not five cents," said the gentleman, who began to look upon the "young Republican" with suspicion, and the young man walked sadly away without even a new nickel.

The same evening a TRIBUNE reporter was informed that Manager McVicker had been similarly approached, probably by the same man, and was told that the young Republicans of the First Ward were organizing a club which they would like to name after him.

"In the first place," said Mr. McVicker, "I am a Democrat, and in the second place I would not want my name to be used in connection with any political club."

The young patriot did not appear to have his political faith bounded by any strict party lines, and he intimated that a Democratic club might be organized by the young men be represented.

"No," said Mr. McVicker, "I don't care for the honor."

"Well, I suppose you will help 'the boys' out by a gift of $5 or $10?"

"I certainly will not," said Mr. McVicker, suddenly dropping to the game.

"Couldn't you contribute a box of cigars, even, for our organization?"

"Not a cigaret paper," said the manager, and the young man left, defeated.

It would appear from these two cases cited that these industrious young patriots have been taking advantage of the approaching political struggle to replenish their empty pockets, and it is more than likely that they have succeeded in victimizing prominent citizens who are thirsting for political notoriety or offices. Beware of the independent clubs!

Little to Be Expected from the Committee of Eighteen.

The committee of eighteen, which is to meet this evening to devise some means of defeating Carter H. Harrison, and to suggest a method of selecting a candidate for Mayor, to be supported by the dissatisfied elements of both parties, is not likely to accomplish much, it is feared, as the members are neither unanimous in their opinions as to a choice nor are they agreed upon any basis which will secure harmony in their councils. The committee was selected on Monday evening at a meeting held in Fairbank Hall. The gentleman representing the Thirteenth Ward, Mr. C. G. Dixon, is not satisfactory to any member of the committee, because he represents a small political minority of his ward—the Greenbackers—and it is alleged that he is an ultra-radical on the temperance question. The German element of the committee also has discovered that the Germans are decidedly opposed to a high license for beer saloons or beer gardens. The wards which they represent have beer saloons in them, a large portion of which are patronized by the American element, and they are known to be respectable and decent and conducted in an orderly manner.

A TRIBUNE reporter endeavored to see a number of the members yesterday.

JOHN HOFFMANN, THE EX-SHERIFF,

who lives in the Twelfth Ward, said: "I am not entirely in harmony with the ideas under which this committee was selected. I am not in a position to agree to, nor have I right to agree to, anything upon behalf of the more than 4,000 Republican voters of my ward. I know that the Democrats expect to defeat Harrison with a Democrat, and they expect the Republicans to support that opposing Democratic candidate for Mayor. Now, I, for my part, would support a Democrat for Mayor in opposition to Harrison, providing I could see where benefit was to accrue to the City of Chicago and the Republican party. And then the Democrat would have to be a mighty good man. I wanted Monroe Heath to run, but he dare not take upon himself the ordeal of a campaign because of his illness, and undue excitement may kill him, so that his candidacy is out of the question. The Republican party has good timber in its ranks, but from the action of this conference committee the Democrats want the Mayor. I have talked to several gentlemen on the subject, and I know what I am talking about. Now, mark me, something more tangible, more unity of action, will have to be apparent before any campaign based upon high license can succeed. I believe that a large number of our people favor high license, but not a majority of the German-speaking voters. This whole movement has been crudely started, and I can see no good that will result from it up to this time."

MR. ELBRIDGE G. KEITH SAID:

"I will not be present at the meeting. I was put on the committee without my consent, and I cannot see what can be accomplished. I think that if John R. Walsh is nominated for Mayor he might win, as he is popular with Republicans generally, and they might vote for him. I have had no conference with any of the members of the committee, and I have no idea what will be done."

Messrs. Schoninger and Healy will not work with the committee, and William Johnson, of the Fourteenth Ward, is out of town, so that it is not at all likely that this evening's session will result in anything tangible.

Continuation of the Lively Fight Inaugurated in the Town of Lake.

The political battle has now begun in earnest, although the candidates on both tickets are unknown, save to the leaders of each party. Yesterday afternoon two rousing meetings were held in the town, and two will be held daily until the eve of the election. At Schumacher's Hall, on Ashland avenue, near Forty-seventh street, the audience was addressed by local speakers, who urged the necessity of attending the polls and seeing that no imposition is practiced. At Walters' Hall, on State street, a similar meeting was held, and the enthusiasm of the audience was of the warmest kind.

The Stock-Yards party are nonplused by the powerful uprising of the citizens that bodes harm to their reëlection. An attempt is being made to create a boom for the present Trustees, but in view of the present feeling against them it is probable that it will prove ineffectual. The Stock-Yards people are making strenuous endeavors to place a ticket in the field that will harmonize all nationalities and creeds, but even this move, it is said, will not save them. The Englewood people are about satisfied that Mr. Muirhed would prove a failure if he were again put up for Supervisor, and, moreover, that he would swamp the whole ticket. Therefore they are hunting around for a man to fill the vacancy, with small propects of finding one with the requisit strength.

The prohibition people will also take a hand in the contest, and this will be the means of assisting the opposition party, who are virtually praying for such a thing to occur. The anti-liquor men are numerous in Englewood, and will no doubt be heard from in a few days. The ticket would no doubt be warmly supported in the southern part of the town, but around the Stock-Yards and the Rock Island shops it would scarcely have an adherent.

The vote of the Irish population, which is over two-thirds of the whole, will be divided up between Mr. Thomas Gahan for Supervisor on the Stock-Yards ticket, and Mr. Michael McInerney, a School Director, who will, it is said, be a candidate for Trustee on the opposition ticket. Both gentlemen have a host of constituents, and it is between these two that the battle will be fought. A great many well-posted persons think that Mr. McInerney will not be a candidate. It he does not Mr. Gahan will have a walk-over, and the Stock-Yards ticket will be in once more. McInerney is the only man who can give Gahan a close rub, and in order to down the Stock-Yards ticket a host of people are strongly inclined to believe that he will consent to have his name placed upon the opposition ticket.

Mr. Condon Enlightens the Committee of Eighteen.

CHICAGO, March 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The independent movement which THE TRIBUNE has from no partisan spirit favored from the first has suffered from the political ignorance of some of its members. Would any sensible man who ever knew anything about politics think of putting in the chair any one whose whole political life has been a parody on reform, not to say more. Unless the movement had real merit such things would kill; but the cause shall not be lost, though a very few of its adherents have the smell of corruption on their garments. All Chairman are now out of office and control until the Committee of Eighteen select one, whose term shall expire next week at the mass-meeting to which he will report the nominees. Then the candidates, untrammeled by any conflicting or holding-over committees, will be free, as they should be, to call to their aid those whose every energy will be strained for the success of the cause, and in whose judgment and integrity they can implicitly rely.

If a business-man is selected—as one should be—for Mayor, he can call upon his fellow business-men to let their employés work Saturday afternoons and election day for the cause of decency and economy.

With a stenographer for his secretary, a working instead of a talking Mayor can easily, from 1 to 6 p. m. each day, properly attend to all the legitimate affairs and duties of the office, leaving his forenoons free for his private affairs.

With no delegation whose influence he wants again, none who have a political club to hold over his head, and not being compelled to remove every employé now working for the city, he would not be driven very hard unless in preparing vetoes for ordinances taxing laborers and servants which such a Council as our present sweet-scented one is will certainly pass to help keep saloon licenses low. A Mayor whose "no" means something, and whose views are not contracted, and whose mind is not so small that it takes a great while to make it up would have time to display his elegant form on horseback, especially if he was not bent on reëlection or bearding the British Lion at some dinner-table where distance would lend safety as well as enchantment to the view.

I jot down these thoughts to aid the immortal eighteen in their agreement with the future Cincinnatus of our city.

Their first consideration should be to select pure men, unreservedly committed to the principles enunciated by all those who favor a thorough change in the management of city affairs; and second only to that is the necessity of choosing those best calculated to draw to the support of the movement those on whose aid it must rely and is likely to get. This can be done by judiciously selecting available candidates who possess the other prerequisits and yet will cut into the ranks of those who oppose reform, whatever party label they may wear.

I have confidence in the judgment of the committee. Its members cannot afford to blunder and thereby thwart the wishes of their friends, and those papers that have predicted the failure of this uprising, like Wiggins, will share his fate.

WILLIAM H. CONDON.

Notes.

A member of the French Central Republican Committee called at THE TRIBUNE office yesterday and stated that Joseph Le Bœuf, who has been recommended by the Judges for the office of Justice of the Peace on the West Side, was a Democrat, and not a Republican as stated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning. He worked against Garfield, Cullom, and Hamilton, and the French Republicans of the city wish to deny that he is one of them.

CINCINNATI WHISKY.

CINCINNATI, O., March 10.—[Special.]—Large holders of whisky in this city and manufacturers in the heavy producing counties of Kentucky are working jointly to have Canadian terms so modified as to admit of importation into the Dominion of smaller packages than 100 imperial gallons. American barrels contain but forty-five gallons. Correspondence with the Canadian authorities is being conducted by Secretary Pratt, of the National Spirit Association. This object accomplished, producers can postpone the payment of internal-revenue taxes until they recall the shipments to supply consumers' demands. Shippers express their willingness to give bonds that Canadian trade shall not be interfered with.

EXPELLED FROM COLLEGE.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 10.—A student of the State College named Fugate, while drunk, flourished a pistol recklessly, and was put under the charge of four other students while the police were called. When the police came the four students, who were armed with rifles, refused to give up the prisoner, but after some parley they were persuaded to surrender, and were suspended, while Fugate was expelled.

A gay cowboy named Larry Kilfoil
Cured backache with St. Jacobs Oil.
Freed from his pains,
He roams o'er the plains—
His cure was according to Hoyle.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Train Wrecked Near Vincennes, Ind.—Gougar-Mandler—An Old Family.

Twenty Years in Prison—A Grave-Robber—Youthful Horse-Thieves.

INDIANA.

TRAIN-WRECKERS.

VINCENNES, Ind., March 11.—[Special.]—A cowardly and scoundrelly attempt at train-wrecking occured on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad at Richland, seven miles east of this city, last night. Four men were seen upon a flat-car which was standing on the side-track at Richland. They had made inquiries as to whether the next train stopped or not, and being informed negatively, swore they would stop it and ride. It is reported that they moved the flat-car and left it standing half way upon the main track. Later on an Ohio & Mississippi freight-train came along at high speed and ran full tilt into the flat, throwing the engine and fifteen cars from the track and causing a bad wreck. J. S. Carson, the engineer, was so badly injured that it is feared his left leg will have to be amputated.

GOUGAR-MANDLER.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 10.—[Special.]—The first witness examined in the slander suit this morning was Mary E. Haggart, of Indianapolis, who testified that she had known Mrs. Gougar about five years, and had been associated with her in the temperance and suffrage work. On Thursday, July 25, 1882, the witness went with Mrs. Gougar, Mrs. Dr. Ferry and Mrs. Cregus to and Acton camp-meeting. "The afternoon of that day had been set apart for suffrage work. In the evening, just before speaking, Capt. Wallace and Gov. Cumback came up, and Wallace accompanied the party to the stand with Dr. Haggart. Dr. Andrews spoke first, and was followed by Mrs. Gougar, who spoke nearly two hours, or until train time. The party all went to the depot together, and boarded the train as soon as it arrived. The cars were much crowded, and after the train had started Capt. Wallace returned and said he had found a seat in the next car, and accompanied Mrs. Gougar there. While Mrs. Gougar was waiting for a seat she told me that she had an engagement to make three speeches the next day at Pendleton, and could not, therefore, accept my invitation to remain at my home that evening, but would stop at the Bates House so as to be able to take the 5-o'clock train for Pendleton the next morning. The next I saw of Mrs. Gougar was when she was getting off the train at the Indianapolis depot. Mrs. G. left the train on the south side, and seemed to be much bewildered by the electric-light, and, in company with Capt. Wallace, started into the depot to get her hand-bag that she told me she had left in the baggage-room previous to going to Acton. Mrs. Gougar had been solicited by the Equal Suffrage Society to go to Acton, and cancel her appointments at Pendleton. The next time I saw Mrs. Gougar was at her home in Lafayette, Aug. 17, 1882." The witness further stated that during the last campaign she had, in company with Mrs. Gougar, made eleven speeches in Tippecanoe County, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and that during that canvass they traveled in a close carriage; but Capt. Wallace was not at any of the meetings except the one at Lafayette, held in the Opera-House. During the two weeks of the canvass she staid at Mrs. Gougar's, and several times Capt. Wallace called there in the morning to consult about their meetings. The expenses of the canvass were paid by the W. C. T. U., and not by Capt. Wallace, although she understood Wallace had made a donation to the association. Daniel Brawley, Justice of the Peace; John C. Brockenbrough, Cashier of the Indiana National Bank; Samuel Born, grain-dealer; George W. Burroughs, ice-dealer; Dr. B. H. Boyd; and Myron E. Sears, all testify that the general reputation of Mrs. Gougar was good, and they had never heard it questioned. It is thought Wallace will be put on the stand Monday.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.

Probably the oldest woman in Southern Indiana died in this county yesterday. Mrs. Magdalena Barkimer died in Busseron Township, Knox County, aged 107 years and 6 months. She was born Aug. 8, 1775, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was married in 1793 to William Barkimer, in Reamstown, Pa., her husband dying in 1847. The old lady never came West until 1877. Mrs. Barkimer had nine children, six of whom are yet alive, and are aged 73, 71, 69, 65, 63, and 61. Truly this is a remarkably family for longevity. Mrs. Barkimer weighed only 115 pounds, and before her sickness prostrated her was perfectly capable of taking care of herself, and could walk around to visit her grandchildren (all of whom lived in the same neighborhood) without aid or assistance.

SMALL-POX.

The small-pox has appeared in Martin County, an old resident of Rutherford Township having died of the disease this week. There are several cases, but the authorities are taking proper precautions to keep it from spreading.

FATALLY STABBED.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 10.—[Special.]—At Huntertown, twelve miles north of this city, last night, Commodore Wood stabbed Charles Scheiner in the eye, the blade penetrating the brain and causing death shortly afterward. The parties were neighbors and friends. They had a dispute over the abuse of a dog, which caused the affray. Wood was lodged in jail here this morning. He claims to have acted in self-defense. Scheiner leaves a family. Wood is unmarried. Each was about 30, and both were sober.

DAMAGES RECOVERED FROM A RAILROAD.

VINCENNES, Ind., March 11.—[Special.]—Andrew McIntyre sued the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company for $5,000 damages, and the jury awarded him a verdict last night of $1,500. McIntyre and another man were riding on a freight-train last summer when an accident occurred which resulted in the death of McIntyre's companion and an injury to himself which necessitated the amputation of his arm. The plaintiff proved that he had paid 25 cents fare from Purcell Station to this city, while the defense endeavored to show that the two men were stealing a ride.

OBITUARY.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 11.—[Special.]—George W. Warwick, a resident of Lafayette since 1832, died yesterday. He was born in Virginia, in 1800, and was a much-respected citizen.

MATRIMONIAL.

BEDFORD, Ind., March 10.—[Special.]—Capt. Lycurgus Duncan and Miss Amanda Driscoll were united in matrimony by Elder J. W. Newland at the residence of John Doggy, Esq., yesterday afternoon. The wedding was a surprise to the many friends of the bride and groom, who had kept their engagement a secret up to the time the marriage license was applied for at the County Clerk's office.

ILLINOIS.

MURDERER SENTENCED—ALLEGED SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

PEORIA, Ill., March 11.—[Special.]—The jury in the case of Charles Smith, who has been on trial the past few days for the murder of Frank Anderson Dec. 24, after being out all Saturday night, this morning brought in a verdict of guilty and fixed the penalty at twenty years in the penitentiary. The sentence is generally considered a severe one. Both the murderer and his victim were colored, and Smith is badly crippled, and would not have been able to defend himself in the personal encounter which he claims ensued, and in which he used a knife with deadly effect. The universal reprobation which met the verdict of the jury in the Noble-Wolgamath case undoubtedly had some effect in influencing the severity of the present sentence. To this must be added that one of the witnesses, Henry Brown, after testifying Friday that he saw the murdered man with a knife in his hand pass to the scene of his death, ascended the witness-stand Saturday morning to purge himself of false testimony, and swore positively this time that he knew nothing at all about the occurence and that he was induced to swear falsely the first time by indirect offers of money for so doing by Mr. Grave, of counsel for the defense.

HORSE-THIEVES ARRESTED.

PLANO, Ill., March 10.—[Special.]—Last night a fine pair of horses were stolen from Ed Dunbar, of Yorkville. Today they were found in a cornfield near here, and this evening Sheriff Newton arrested Tedd Evarts, a young tough who has served one term at Joliet, and a companion, who were found working in the shops of the Plano Manufacturing Company as usual, handcuffed them, and jailed them at the county-seat. They admitted the crime, and said they had a burglary job put up on Plano for tonight had they not been arrested.

LEGISLATIVE VISITING COMMITTEE.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., March 9.—[Special.]—The committee of the Legislature appointed to visit the State institutions located here arrived yesterday morning, and today proceed to the work assigned them. Representative Walker is Chairman and William J. Allen clerk. They are accompanied by Secretary Wines and Senator Kirk, and with their wives will doubtless be able to ascertain the precise condition of the institutions they visit, and make a satisfactory report to the Legislature.

REVIVAL MEETINGS.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., March 9.—[Special.]—A powerful revival has been going on at Grace M. E. Church for several weeks past, under the pastoral care of the Rev. W. H. Webster. Already more than a hundred have professed conversion, and there appears to be no cessation of interest.

MORTUARY.

WHEATON, Ill., March 11.—[Special.]—The funeral services of Theodore Deffenbaugh, who was killed at Rochelle on Friday last by the locomotive explosion, was held at Turner Junction today at 2 o'clock. He had been a member of Amity Lodge, No. 472, for nearly fifteen years, and was buried by that fraternity. Wheaton Lodge, No. 269, was represented by a delegation of nearly 100 Masons, and about sixty of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and firemen led the procession of nearly 500. He leaves a wife and one child.

The funeral services of Orrin Sargent, the fireman who was killed at the same time, were held at 10:30 this morning. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company kindly sent out a special train from Chicago for the accommodation of those who wished to attend the services.

DEATH OF AN OLD JOURNALIST.

PARIS, Ill., March 11.—[Special.]—Mr. Joseph Harding, of this city, died this afternoon at a quarter after 3 o'clock after several months' sickness. Mr. Harding has been more or less connected with the press of this State and Indiana for many years. He first established the *Prairie Beacon*, now the Paris *Beacon*, in 1849, his last editorial labor being upon a paper in Shawneetown in this State. He was the father of the late George C. Harding, editor of the Indianapolis *Saturday Review*. He died at a ripe old age and respected by all who knew him.

THE "BOY PREACHER" OUTDONE.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 11.—[Special.]—The Rev. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, formerly of Evansville, Ind., has been conducting revival services in his church here, the First Methodist, which have assumed most remarkable dimensions and importance. It has been going on steadily for ten weeks or more, and there seems to be no desire to quit work. More than 1,000 have professed conversion, and above 500 have been added to the membership of this church. Every night the church is crowded to its utmost capacity. No outside talent whatever has been called in. The addition to the church is considerably greater than the additions to all the evangelical churches of Decatur combined resulting from the now celebrated revival there conducted by Harrison, the "Boy Preacher."

PASTORAL RESIGNATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11.—[Special.]—The First Baptist Church today accepted the resignation of the Rev. F. D. Richardson, who has been called to Des Moines, Ia.

WISCONSIN.

DEMOCRATIC DISGUST WITH JUDGE PARK.

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—[Special.]—A leading Democrat, member of the Congressional District Committee of the new Ninth District, at present in this city, states that the Democrats of the district are greatly disgusted with Judge Park's action in giving up the contest for the seat in Congress to which Mr. Stephenson was elected. Before entering upon the investigation incident to the contest Judge Park announced in a published letter that there was enough evidence to prove that he was entitled to the seat, but at the very opening of the investigation he gives up the contest and retires from the field. He gives as a reason for his retreat a statement that the condition of his health is such that he cannot carry on the contest without danger to his life. And yet at the same time he continues to hold the position of Judge, a position calling for duties and labors a hundred times greater than any incident to carrying on the contest. The Democrats of the district urge that they thought they had a candidate who could be elected, and who, failing in that, would not shrink from employing all the machinery which, aided by a Democratic majority in the National House of Representatives, would give a promise of finally defeating Mr. Stephenson. And they are disappointed.

A NEW NATIONAL BANK.

WHITEWATER, Wis., March 10.—[Special.]—H. G. Heffron and E. M. Johnson, formerly of Chicago, are about to start a new National bank at Whitewater. They have bought Adam Hahn's building, and expect to be ready for business in thirty days.

KANSAS.

A HUMAN HYENA.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., March 10.—[Special.]—The neighboring town of Tonganoxie is thoroughly excited over the robbing of the village graveyard, and a clew to the resurrector has been obtained. About two years ago M. Engle appeared in the town with a wife and daughter. A few months later the wife died, and in a short time the daughter followed. Engle then lived alone. All this time he had no regular vocation, but appeared to be in good circumstances, having bought a house and lot. A few days ago he advertised his place for sale, and it was purchased by Judge Mann, of this city, who rented it to Mr. Andrews yesterday. In cleaning up, Mrs. Andrews discovered portions of a coffin in the back yard and sent for her husband, who brought Dr. Reno along with him, and they instituted a search. Unmistakable evidence was found that Engle's vocation was that of grave-robbing. Pieces of coffins, including the handles and hinges, and portions of human hair and partially-decayed flesh were found in a shed on the premises, which had apparently been used for a dissecting-room. A large number of citizens visited the graveyard today and found many of the graves sunken and showing signs of having been tampered with. Some of them will be opened and examined tomorrow. Engle attempted to sell human skulls and skeletons to several citizens of the town some time ago. When he left he spread different stories of his destination, the last one being that he would go to Chicago to accept a Professorship in a school of anatomy.

MICHIGAN.

PROPOSED NEW WATER-WORKS.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 10.—[Special.]—At the request of many business-men, the Common Council of this city has resolved to let the people decide at the next spring election whether Holland shall be supplied with Holly water-works or not. As the charter allows the Council to raise but a certain amount, it is proposed to make a loan and issue city bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum or less. The amount to be raised in full is $22,000.

NEW ORLEANS' PERIL.

The Mississippi River Changing Its Course into the Atchafalaya.

[Galveston *News*, March 6.]—New Orleans and Galveston are rivals for the position of chief outlets to the Gulf of Mexico. Circumstances have favored New Orleans very much of late. New Orleans is threatened with a serious contingency, however, which may yet change the current in favor of Galveston. The contingency is neither more nor less than that the water of the Mississippi River is being deflected so largely into the Atchafalaya that that stream promises eventually to become its principal mouth. In such an event the Southwest Pass jetty system would be valueless. Here is what the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says about the threatened danger:

The defeat of the River and Harbor bill in the Senate is unfortunate, because some of the improvements provided for in it—notably that for the deflection of the waters of the Red and Mississippi Rivers from the Atchafalaya—require immediate attention. Every one knows something of the danger threatening us here, but few know how immediate it is. The Atchafalaya has been growing year after year, until it now promises to become the main outlet of the Mississippi, and to convert the Father of Waters from Old River down into a shallow tributary. Since Red River cut around Turnbull Island, it has afforded an outlet from the Mississippi to the Atchafalaya, and with a fall of over seven feet in five miles. A large portion of the Mississippi now goes down that stream. Its growth during the last few years has been at the following extraordinary rate:

	Width.	Depth.	Increase of overflow.
1851	730	52	....
1859	830	63	.174
1874	891	114	.605
1879	940	130	1.134

When the New Orleans Pacific Railroad began making preparations to construct a bridge at Churchville the Atchafalaya was found to be forty feet deep there, and the bridge was arranged for on that basis. When, however, the actual work began another sounding showed that the river had doubled its depth and was eighty feet deep. All the plans of the company had to be changed, but another sounding, taken in the meanwhile, showed that the stream had scoured out its channel to 120 feet—increasing threefold in a few months. The River Commission in 1881 estimated that one-sixth of the flood discharge of the Mississippi had been diverted to the Atchafalaya. Since then this proportion has undoubtedly been greatly increased, and this year the increase has been so extraordinary as to threaten to carry the whole river down the Atchafalaya in a much shorter period than was first thought. We have the authority of the greatest engineer in America, or perhaps in the world, the man best acquainted with the hydraulics of the Mississippi, Capt. Eads, for the statement that unless the plan proposed by the River Commission to prevent this deflection of the Mississippi is carried out, that great stream will, within two or three years, change its course, and pour down the Atchafalaya to the sea. The matter, it will be seen, must be immediately attended to, otherwise the Lower Mississippi will be closed to navigation, and New Orleans left a dead city on a small and tributary stream. This maneuvre on the part of the Mississippi is by no means unusual in rivers. The Vistula has changed its course and made a new outlet into the Baltic; the Adour has cut for itself a new route to the sea; and the San Juan, in Nicaragua, has abandoned its old channel at Greytown, and now empties into the gulf twenty miles away. Such will be the fate of New Orleans unless the advice of the River Commission is at once taken. For the evil consequences of this deflection we refer to the testimony of Capt. Eads before the Burrows committee. Let us have prompt action. The Senate has unfortunately prohibited the work just now by the veto of the River and Harbor bill; it is for our people to say what course is to be pursued in this threatened danger.

THE RAILROADS.

Terms of the Lease of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad to the Erie.

Preparations for Railroad Extension in Michigan During the Coming Year.

The New Erie Trunk Line to Chicago Resulting from the Lease of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio.

The fact that a lease for the conveyance of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway to the Erie has been signed by the officers of the two roads has already been published in THE TRIBUNE. The terms are thought to be favorable to both parties. The two roads will prorate on through business, and in this way the proportion of earnings of the leased road will be ascertained. The rate will be maintained until such time as the earnings show that the leased road can be worked successfully on 65 per cent of the gross earnings, when that figure shall be made the percentage the lessee shall receive. This figure shall, however, be the minimum percentage to be received at any time during the continuance of the lease, which is for ninety-nine years. The New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio is to receive 32 per cent of the gross earnings, from which sum it will undertake to pay the interest or mortgages, the rentals of leased lines, and the obligations on the equipment account. When the earnings of the road show that the lessee company can operate the leased line for 65 per cent of the gross earnings, then the lessor is to receive 35 per cent. The lease is subject to the ratification of the stockholders of the two companies and the bondholders in England. The lease will first be submitted to the bondholders by Mr. Lewis, who has represented their interest here in this matter for several weeks. This will be done early in April, and the meeting of stockholders will be held after action has been taken by that body. The Erie does not guarantee any money to the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, but the Ohio State law requires them to make over to the leased property a sum not less than the net earnings of the leased road the year previous to the one in which the lease is made. This will give the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio about $1,800,000 per year, and while it will not pay the interest on the prior lien and the first mortgage bonds it assures to the road earnings fully as large as they could in any event expect to reach, as the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio in 1882 was in better shape to make a showing as regards net earnings than at any previous time in its history.

There can be no doubt that the new acquisition will make the Erie one of the best paying trunk lines. The Erie has heretofore been greatly embarrassed because it had no line of its own to Chicago. By the acquisition of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio it will have a direct line from Chicago to New York, as the Chicago & Atlantic, which is about to be opened, is controlled by the Erie and has been built with Erie money. The new Erie route from Chicago to New York will be 917 miles long—the Chicago & Atlantic to Marion, 260 miles; New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio to Salamanca, 304 miles; and the Erie to New York, 413 miles.

New Roads to Be Built in Michigan During This Year.

The Kalamazoo *Telegraph* has obtained from Maj. Ransom, the Deputy Commissioner of Michigan Railroads, the following account of the prospects for the construction of new roads in Michigan during this year:

"The preparations for this year's work provide for 600 miles of new lines. This is probably double the amount of any previous year. If the year's results bear out this anticipation Michigan is expected to stand at the head of the list in amount of new roads constructed by any one State for 1883. The above estimate rests on no mere surmise. In a portion of the cases the grading is already partially completed and the iron on hand to lay the entire line.

"The roads on which the work is to be done are the following: On the Pontiac, Tuscola & Caseville the line will be completed from its present terminus at Imlay City to Caseville, at the mouth of Saginaw Bay, seventy-five miles, where it connects with the Alpena steamers. This is about seventy-five miles of road running lengthwise through the Huron Peninsula (the Thumb). The iron for this extension has been bought and is on the ground. The Michigan Central will build from Beaver Lake to Alpena, seventy-five miles. The Michigan & Ohio Road will have 150 miles of road running this season. The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Road will build from its present terminus in Northern Wisconsin into the upper peninsula of Michigan, running westward to the southern end of Lake Agogeebic, and thence to the Montreal River, 125 miles of the line being in this State. The Houghton & L'Anse Road will be built this season, forty miles in length, opening up rail connections with the copper region. The Jackson branch of the Grand Trunk is under contract, forty miles in all. The ungraded line north from Marshall, about 100 miles, is expected to be among the completed lines before the end of the year. The authority for this information is not mentioned, but the line is placed among the certainties. The Toledo, Ann Arbor & Grand Trunk has passed into the hands of the Garrison interest, and on the basis of information from the New York office it is down for about 100 miles of construction. There is 250 miles additional that may be constructed before another New-Year's, and may none of it be built, and 150 miles besides the latter that is awaiting favorable contingencies, which may mature this year and may not. Of the latter it is to be said that one section, of which the 150 miles is a continuation, is built and running, and that Kalamazoo is a probable heir of the system."

The Fight Between the Southwestern Railway Association and the Frisco-Gulf Combination.

The St. Louis *Republican* has the following regarding the trouble between the Southwestern Railway Association and the Frisco-Gulf combination:

"The combination formed between the St. Louis & San Francisco and the Kansas City Fort Scott & Gulf Roads has caused a great deal of discussion among the officials of other lines both in this city and Chicago. The fact that both roads are outside of the pool makes it difficult for the association to determine what action to take. Commissioner Midgley has instructed the pooled lines to withdraw all courtesies from the Gulf Road in the way of connecting through tickets and way-bills, but this will not frighten the managers of the Gulf into breaking away from their agreement with the Frisco.

"A freight agent of one of the pooled lines here was asked yesterday what the association proposed to do in the matter.

"'Do?' said he. 'The association can't do anything unless they detect the Frisco officials cutting rates. As soon as I heard of the combination that had been formed I went to work and did my best to find out if they were cutting, but as yet everything seems to remain as straight as a shingle. There is no use for Midgley to get on his ear. He cannot help things any. The Frisco and Gulf roads are certainly in existence. They are out of the pool, and so long as they can get the business without making too low rates we can't do anying.'

"'Wasn't there some sort of an agreement between the pooled lines and the Frisco about Springfield business?'

"'At one time there was. All of us agreed that we would not go down into the Frisco territory about Springfield, Mo., if the rates were maintained and the Frisco would not enter in an agreement with the Gulf. But now we are released from that agreement, and the first time a rate is cut you will see a lively war in the Southwest.'"

Withdrawal from the Trunk-Line Pool.

CINCINNATI, O., March 11.—[Special.]—It is learned this evening that General Passenger-Agent Fuller, of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, has decided to withdraw from the trunk-line pool. Mr. Fuller has been dissatisfied for some time with the trunk-line agreement, and has tried without success to secure a hearing before the Executive Committee. Under the trunk-line agreement the Chesapeake & Ohio receives no percentage of the combined earnings of the roads in the pool. He was bound to maintain rates, and that was the only point in which his road was recognized in the agreement. Having withdrawn from the pool, he says he will endeavor to still maintain rates, but he will pay commissions upon the sale of tickets, which the trunk-line agreement forbids. As the through connections of the Chesapeake & Ohio making it a trunk line are new, Mr. Fuller insists that he must be allowed to offer extra inducements. Rates from Cincinnati to New York have been shaky for some days, and it is supposed that the action of the Chesapeake & Ohio will cause them to become still more demoralized.

Che! Wah! Wah! or the Modern Montezuma.

A few months ago the General Managers and Agents of the Fast Freight Lines, and the General Freight Agents, after holding one of their regular monthly meetings, accepted the invitation of the Burlington, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and Denver & Rio Grande Railways for a trip over their roads to Chihuahua, Mex. It was one of the most notable and enjoyable excursions of railroad men ever had. The party, consisting of about seventy-five railroad men, traveled in a special train furnished by the Burlington Railroad Company, which was baptized at the time "The Pilgrim's Train," and was as fine a train as ever left this city for the Far West. That "the boys" had a splendid time was chronicled in THE TRIBUNE at the time the excursion took place; as was also the fact that the pilgrims formed a club called the Montezuma and adopted the watchword Che! Wah! Wah! In order to still further perpetuate that notable event, Mr. George G. Street, one of the excursionists and a historian of no mean pretensions, has published a book giving a very humorous and most interesting account of the incidents of the trip and the sights seen along the route. The book is entitled "Che! Wah! Wah! or the Modern Montezuma," and is profusely illustrated with photographs taken on the spot by R. D. Cleveland, who accompanied the excursion, giving excellent views of the most interesting sights seen during the trip. Humorous sketches made by the author, which might properly be called street-scenes, add still further to the beauty and interest of the volume. The book will not only prove a most valuable memento to those who participated in the memorable excursion, but will, no doubt, be enjoyed and relished by all freight officials who are sorry they did not participate.

Extension of Business—A Fast Express Line.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—[Special.]—The Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad management is arranging to extend its business considerably with the Rock Island Road. The Seneca cut-off will be made of much more importance, interfering somewhat with the business of Chicago. A line of through cars from Cincinnati to Davenport will be put on May 1, and at the same time a sleeping-car line will be established between Cincinnati and Mackinaw, over the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, the Fort Wayne, Louisville & Cincinnati, and the Michigan Central.

It is semi-officially announced that with the spring change of time a limited express will be established on the Bee Line and New York Central Roads from St. Louis and Cincinnati to New York, to leave St. Louis at 8 a. m. and Cincinnati at 6 p. m., arriving in New York at 9 p. m. the next day. No extra charge is to be made for using this train.

A Freight Boom.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 11.—[Special]—The train records show that the whole traffic over nearly all the Indianapolis lines is heavy for March. The movement of freight to the seaboard is lighter than it was a year ago. Grain and lumber have fallen off greatly, but flour and provisions equal the tonnage of 1882. In westbound business there is quite a boom, freight-men saying the volume considerably exceeds that of last March, and the indications are that it will continue to increase both this month and next. North-and-south lines are slowly increasing their business, while local traffic has so far improved that at some of the city depots men are working over-time to handle the accumulated shipments. During the week the movement of cars aggregated 22,153, an increase on the previous week of 489. Of these 19,145 were loaded.

Repair and Construction Shops for Lafayette, Ind.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 11.—[Special.]—The prospects for the location here of the general repair and construction shops of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road are very flattering. President Young, of that road, has been here looking over the ground, and is highly pleased. The city some time ago agreed to give fifteen acres of ground and $29,000 in money for these shops, and President Standiford accepted the offer. Since then Mr. Standiford has retired from the road, but Young seems disposed to carry out the understanding. He says the shops here will be the main ones of the road, and the first building put up will be a $50,000 roundhouse.

The Wabash and Alton Spoiling for a Fight.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—A somewhat disturbed condition of passenger rates between Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City is said to have prevailed a few days past, and correspondence has been had between Wabash and Chicago & Alton officials, but so far as known here no real break has occurred and none is expected, although affairs seem to be in a ticklish state. There is also troubled east of here, and a meeting was held at the Wabash office this afternoon to consider the charges against the Wabash of having cut rates between here and Indianapolis via Decatur. This was denied by the Wabash, and the matter was finally referred to Commissioner Fink. A railroad official of high rank says land excursions will be done away with after the 20th inst., or if they are not there will be warfare on the Western trunk lines.

Another Road Organized in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., March 10.—[Special.]—Articles of association were filed today with the Secretary of State of the Waukesha, Mukwanago & Geneva Lake Railroad Company. The capital stock is $200,000, and the incorporators are Sewall and H. J. Youmans, of Mukwanago; A. F. Stebbins, T. W. Haight, E. W. Copin, and H. W. Enos, of Waukesha; and Alexander Frazier and C. S. Miller of East Troy. The proposed line is to run from the Village of Waukesha to the Village of Geneva, thirty-one miles, through Waukesha, Racine, and Walworth Counties.

Milwaukee & St. Paul Earnings.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 11.—[Special.]—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company's earnings for the first week in March, 1883, amounted to $402,000, against $336,000 in the corresponding week in 1882, an increase of $66,000.

The Reading Car-Trust Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 10.—The Treasurer of the Union Trust Company states that about half the amount of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad car-trust loan, refused by the Philadelphia Savings Fund, has been taken.

A New Florida Road.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 10.—Work on the new International Railroad from this city to Tampa and Key West begins Monday. Work will be pushed with the utmost rapidity. Gen. John B. Gordon, President, is directing in person.

Official Change.

BOSTON, March 10.—Vice-President Netter, of the Cincinnati Northern, and largely interested in Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis, is in town. He says a Western gentleman will soon become general Manager of the latter road.

Consolidations in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., March 11.—The joint committee of the Boston & Maine and the Eastern Roads agreed to report in favor of consolidation.

THE GUINNESSES.

[New York *Times*.]—The land-agitation in Ireland, although it was the indirect means of securing a Peerage for the Guinness family, has been attended with very much trouble to them. Benjamin Lee Guinness, the same under whose management the great porter-brewery at Dublin achieved a world-wide fame, invested a large portion of his savings in landed property. He owned 19,944 acres in the most picturesque part of Galway, and 3,747 acres in the adjoining County of Mayo. The mansion was at Ashford, County Galway, and he made that his baliwick-place: "Benjamin Lee Guinness, of Ashford, County Galway." He was very popular in Dublin, and represented it in Parliament from 1865 down to the date of his death in 1868. He spent £150,000 in the restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, and two years later was created a Baronet. His successor in the title, Sir Arthur, was elected to Parliament in 1868, but was unseated on a petition the following year. In 1872 he and his brother Cecil originated the Exhibition of Dublin, and in that way acquired further popularity. In the previous year he was married to Lady Olive White, second daughter of the third Earl of Bantry, and the result of this aristocratic connection was the sale of his interest in the brewery to his brother Cecil, who was then a joint owner. He was reëlected to Parliament in 1874, and, mainly through the influence of his wife, succeeded in attracting attention in London. He was beaten at the election in 1880 which restored Mr. Gladstone to power, and Lord Beaconsfield, to compensate for his loss of the seat, created him a Peer of the realm with the title of Lord Ardilaun. Ever since that time his name has frequently appeared in cable-dispatches in connection with outrage and murder, and is now very familiar on this side of the Atlantic. Few, however, associate it with Dublin stout, and the first of the Guinness line to receive recognition at the hands of royalty. Lord Ardilaun, it is said, is by no means a bad landlord, but he is a man of determination and cannot be easily deterred from the performance of what he conceives to be an act of duty. Most of the troubles with tenants have occurred in Mayo, a county the surface of which is described as of "every character, much mountain and waste and much level and fertile land." The Huddys, whose bodies were packed in sacks and sunk in Lough Mask, were bailiffs to Lord Ardilaun. Another of his bailiffs, a man named Flynn, has just died of his injuries. He was terribly beaten on the 26th of last month, and left insensible near Clonbur, County Mayo.

OSTRICH-EGGS.

[San Francisco *Chronicle*.]—The question whether ostriches will breed in this State seems settled by what has occurred at Woodward's Gardens within the last few days. One of the female birds at that resort has commenced laying eggs, and bids fair to continue in the work for some time. The first was laid on Tuesday and the second yesterday. One of them weighs three and one-half pounds, is four and one-half inches in lateral diameter, and seven inches in longitudinal diameter. The ostrich lays every alternate day until she has ninety eggs collected.

In the absence of suitable materials or the time to prepare it, people often go without a dressing for salads. Buy Durkee's and you will never trouble yourself to make another.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

A Wail from the Operatives in Troy Who Make These Articles.

Shop-Rules for the Benefit of the Employers Working Hardship to the Hands.

The Factory-Girls Victims of Petty Extortion on the Part of Their Employers.

TROY, N. Y., March 10.—[Special Correspondence.]—Since the publication in a recent issue of THE TRIBUNE of a letter relating to the manufacture of collars and cuffs in this city it has come to the ears of your correspondent that many appreciative shop-girls have desired an exposition of what they are pleased to term their wrongs. A careful and impartial investigation has disclosed that Troy's collar and cuff operatives have apparently more grounds for complaint against the exactions of their employers than perhaps any other class of female help in any equally extensive manufactories in the country. Stepping into a factory where the females are employed in guiding through several machines the linen bands that eventually find their way around the wrists and necks of saint and sinner alike, a request was made for an interview with an operative known for her reliability, and, in a sense, a champion of her oppressed sisters.

"I understand," ventured the scribe, "that collar-girls generally view certain rules laid down by their employers in the light of impositions."

The lady, with a suggestive movement of her head toward the forewoman, who was engaged near at hand, invited the interviewer into the hallway, upon reaching which she observed: "If that woman was to hear I would never be permitted to thread another needle in that shop."

OPPRESSIONS OF THE EMPLOYERS.

Continuing, she remarked: "It will of course be understood that I am not to be known as the person who furnishes the information you seek. One of these days, when the collar-girls of Troy arise in their might and crush the petty oppressions of their wealthy employers, all of us will be proud to receive whatever credit we are entitled to. Now, sir, what would you think of your employer if he compelled you to buy your clothes of him when you could get just as good an article much cheaper from some one else? You wouldn't call him much of a man, would you? Well that's just our position exactly. There is not a stitcher, runner, bander, or button-holer in this shop who is allowed to purchase her thread at a store. We must all buy our thread of our employer at an increase over the price asked by merchants. For instance, the price at any store in the city for a spool of what is known as upper-thread is 45 cents; 50 cents is charged us in the shop. Upper-thread at the stores is 18 cents a spool, and we must pay 25 cents here. A number of girls who have been independent enough to buy thread at the stores have been discharged from the shop. Now just try your hand at figures. A girl uses in a week two spools of upper-thread and two spools of under-thread—that's a fair average. How much of a saving would it be to her in a week if she was free to buy her thread at the store?"

"Thirty cents a week."

"Thirty cents a week for one girl, and how much for 400 girls?"

"One hundred and twenty dollars," said the reporter.

"And for a year?"

"About $6,240."

"Just think of it! That's in one year alone, not to speak of what that sum would be increased to if you were to include the profit of our employer over what it costs him at wholesale. And another point must be considered—the loss to the storekeepers in the course of a year by this improper rule. Now, that is only one of the impositions that the hard-working girls are subjected to. There are others which, like this one, are practiced in almost every shop in the city. A visit to them would satisfy you of the fact. After working-hours I will gladly give you the details, but while the steam is on I have to be at my machine, and," she added with particular emphasis, "help keep my boss from going to the poor-house by using up his thread."

Not desiring to have it appear that this somewhat logical female was the only grumbler in the ranks, a call was made at another shop employing 200 hands. A lady-like little miss was emerging from the factory, and to her the object of the intrusion was made known.

PETTY EXTORTIONS.

"Well, sir," she said, timidly, "there are a good many hardships we have to bear, but I'm afraid if I should tell of them it might cost me my place, and I'm the only support of my widowed mother. But I will say it's a shame, after compelling us girls to buy our thread in the shop, and paying a good price for it, too, that the bosses should charge each of us five cents a week to pay for keeping their own place clean. It is a rule in the shops that the floor around each girl's machine shall be kept clear of oil and rags, and also that the board upon which our work rests while passing into the machine shall be washed off. A person is hired to do this work, and us girls are taxed for the expense."

"Are you compelled to pay this?"

"It amounts to compulsion. If one or two girls refuse to pay, and do the cleaning themselves, they are set down as greedy, and persecuted so greatly that in the end their position has become so unpleasant to them that they are glad to find release by either paying their share or by leaving the shop. Then there is five cents more a week for oil for our machines. Although our cans are small they will hold enough oil to last us usually two weeks. Despite this our cans are refilled every week, and five cents charged against us for probably not over two cents' worth of oil. Another tax in some shops is five cents a week for soap. In cases where heavy gents' work is given out it is necessary to soap it so that it will run easily through the machine. The work itself is hard to do, ofttimes causes a break in the machine, and pays poorly, and it seems as though the girls might be given the bits of soap they are obliged to use. In a certain other shop the girls complained of the poor drinking water, and suggested to the firm that they furnish their help with a tank of ice-water. The firm consented, but on condition, mind you, that the help bear the expense. The girls also suffer by the spite of heartless forewomen, for whose faults the employers are, of course, not liable. Work that is done in the best possible manner is often returned as imperfect, and to please the complaining forewoman is stitched over again, the unfortunate girl losing time that to her means bread and butter. There is supposed to be two dozen pieces of work in every bunch that is given out. If a girl anxious to earn all she can does not stop to count the pieces, but takes chances on their having been correctly counted, and it turns out the bunch is short of two dozen, she is charged 10 cents for every collar or cuff not accounted for. Thus she rests under the suspicion of having stolen the missing pieces, when some one else is to blame, for whose fault she is compelled to pay out of her hard-earned money. Where men are employed to give out work they show favoritism by allowing two or three especial pets the work that pays the best, while the other girls who are so unfortunate as not to be classed among the foreman's favorites must be satisfied with the poorest-paying work. Is it useless to complain of these wrongs? Yes, it is. While complaints in some instances are noticed, but rarely investigated, in others they bring the ill-will of those in authority. Of course, you can leave the shop, but what advantage is that? The next one you enter you are met with similar hardships, and are no better off. I've a long walk before me, and, as I cannot afford to ride, I must be going. Perhaps I've said more than I should, but I have certainly told you the truth." With this assurance the young lady departed.

LOCKED IN.

At another shop most of the above complaints were repeated, and an additional one was made. This was in substance that the door of the shop was locked at 8 o'clock, and girls arriving after that hour could not go to work until noon, thus entailing the loss of half a day. It was alleged that the girls who were at their work were kept locked up in the factory, and their lives, in consequence, greatly imperiled should a fire break out in the building.

Two collar-manufacturers who were asked for an explanation of the unpleasant charges made by the girls laughed at the idea that any credence should be given the toilers in their factories. "Why," said one employer, "it is because it is necessary to protect ourselves that we compel the girls to buy their thread of us. There was a time when no charge was made for thread, but the girls carried home more than they used on our work, and then the rule was made obliging them to buy the thread. It was purchased by the operatives at the stores, and it soon became evident that the girls were using an inferior and a cheaper quality of thread than what was required by us. We then had no alternative to insure uniformity in the matter of thread but to compel our help to purchase it in the shop. We sell it as cheap as we can, and think that not over 5 per cent in advance of the cost price is asked."

"The girls say they must pay you from five to [illegible] cents a spool more than what they can buy it for at any of the stores?"

"Well, the storekeepers may be able to buy thread cheaper than we can. It is not of any consequence anyway."

"How about charging the girls for cleaning the shop?"

"I understand they would rather pay for having it done than lose the time by doing it themselves. It is not our duty to clean around their machines. Our cutters are required to keep the floor clear of their clippings, and they are men."

"What is the idea of charging the operatives five cents a week for oil, when, as they claim, two cents' worth will last them two weeks?"

"It may serve them two weeks in exceptional cases. It is to their advantage that they have a sufficient supply at hand so that in an emergency they will not have to run out to some store at a loss of time to themselves."

"Would it not be to the advantage of all concerned if some scheme could be devised by which the girls might act independently of their employers in these matters?"

"Then there would be some new grievance invented. I tell you, you can't satisfy them, no matter what you do." Ask that forewoman there; she'll tell you.

THE OTHER SIDE.

A glance at "that forewoman there" disclosed a face upon which it seemed a smile had never played. "Yes, sir; they're a hard lot to manage," she snarled. "I'd rather be boss over one hundred men than twenty-five of them girls." The writer, while sorry for the girls, was glad for the men that she was where she is.

In replying to the statements of the manufacturers a woman who had once held the position of forewoman in a large shop, but who through force of circumstances is now earning a livelihood at the sewing-machine, indignantly denied the imputation that any of the females with whom she had ever worked had used their employers' thread for illegitimate purposes when it was furnished free. "I've been in the business sixteen years," she declared, "and my opportunities to learn if thread was taken from the shop by the girls were the best. There are perhaps a few dishonest collar-girls, the same as they are in all classes of life, but the thousands of upright employés should not be made to suffer for the shortcomings of others. When we pay five or 10 cents extra for thread, five cents for cleaning, or five cents for oil, it means in many cases the sacrifice of some little luxury or possibly a necessity. I know several girls, who live a great distance from the factory, whose earnings will not permit them to ride in the street-cars. The coldest days in winter they walk to and from their work. They could afford car-fare several times a week, at least, were some of the oppressive shop-rules killed."

The girls are exceedingly earnest in their protests against the restrictions it is alleged their employers place upon them. The manufacturers are equally as sincere in asserting their intentions of not oppressing the girls. Many of the collar-men are said to be representative and public-spirited citizens of Troy—charitably disposed, and members of churches. The girls as a class, it is represented, when called upon to aid an unfortunate shopmate or a poor street-beggar who may dare to enter the work-room in defiance of the warning "No admittance," respond to a "man." They claim to say their prayers as regularly as their employers. With this brief and unbiased summing up the case is submitted.

THE COURTS.

A Question of Law as to Homestead Rights.

An interesting legal question was decided Saturday morning by Judge Tuley in the case of Hastings against Messinger. From the facts it appeared that, in 1843, Hugh Hastings purchased the lot in question, 80x81 feet, now Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 East Adams street, and occupied it as a homestead until the great fire of 1871. In December, 1875, never having acquired a new homestead, he commenced the erection of the present brick block thereon, and upon its completion resided in some of the rooms until his death. Prior to his death, and on Jan. 12, 1876, a judgment was obtained in the Superior Court of Cook County in favor of Messinger and others against Hastings, and the entire lot was sold on execution, without setting off the homestead or otherwise complying with the Homestead act. The plaintiff bid it in for $350, the amount of the judgment, interest, and costs. It was then worth from $55,000 to $60,000, but was mortgaged in two mortgages, each covering forty feet, and for $12,500 each. Demand was made on Hastings for payment of the judgment, but he had no notice of the levy or sale until after the deed issued to the purchaser at the sale. He, a few days thereafter, filed his bill to set aside the sale, making Messinger, the purchaser, and Dorrence, who acquired the title through Messinger, parties defendant. Dorrence filed a cross-bill tendering $1,000 as the homestead interest, and asked that he be declared the absolute owner, and that possession be decreed to him.

The Judge said it was impossible to reconcile the conflicting authorities on the law, but the greatest number, and the cases that are entitled to the greatest consideration, held that the sale of a lot occupied as a homestead, no matter how much the premises were worth, was of no validity whatever unless the homestead was set off or appraised as required by the Homestead act. That this was necessarily the rule in equity, if it was the rule at law.

He could not accede to the position that the new act of 1873, which created an "estate of homestead" in place of what was under the old law a mere "exemption," made any difference as to the legal effect of such a sale. While the new law of 1873 did change the old law as to the effect of voluntary conveyances made without a release of the homestead as provided in the act, whereby such conveyancer passed the title to the premises so far as the excess or surplus value over $1,000 was concerned, it made no change as to the validity of a judicial sale of the premises had without first setting off the homestead. In this respect the law remained the same, the new law containing all the prohibitions and limitations as to judicial sales that the old did. No relief could be given under the cross-bill, as by a judicial sale no equitable title could pass if the legal title did not.

The court also held that the fact that the sale was of the entire 80-foot lot when it was mortgaged as two 40-foot lots, and was capable of being divided into two lots, taken in connection with the fact that the judgment creditor who bought at the sale and did business within 200 feet of the property, and being acquainted with Hastings, never told him of the sale, made a case of wrong, hardship, and oppression, fraudulent in its nature, which entitled the complainant to relief. The purpose of the law in allowing real estate to be levied on and sold for the payment of debts was to enable the creditor to collect his debt, and not to enable him to speculate upon the misfortunes of his debtor. The court directed a decree to be prepared setting aside the sale upon the payment of the $350 judgment and interest, and dismissed the cross-bill.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.

JUDGE BUNN—214, 89, 101, 102, 15, 19, 41, 73, 78, 80, 83, 98, 110, 111, 115, 116, 117, 119, 128, and 133½. No. 219, Phelps vs. Mueller, on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—31 to 40, inclusive. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—246 to 287, inclusive. No. 245, Rawlins vs. Duffy, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call 5,732, 5,792, 5,798, 5,818, and 5,948. No. 5,704, Watson vs. Dobbs, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Assists Judge Gary. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—97, 109, 109½, and 110. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call 397, 294, 460, 466, 469, and 470. No. 459, Paul vs. Leyenberger, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—653, 684, 690, 718, and 739. No. 269, Miner vs. Remick, on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 135, 564, 585, 626, 644, 650, 669, 685, 654, 68, 114, 194, 489, 715, 751, 761, 809, 765 to 768, 783, 772, 775, 784, and 789.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—The Dixon case.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Nos. 3,731, 3,732, 3,733, 3,746, 192, 319, 769, 943, 181, and 183.

Judgments.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BUNN—D. M. Osborn & Co. vs. John Syme, $696.50.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Solomon Goldstein vs. Isaac and Charles L. Goldsmith, $200.—J. Rosenberg vs. same, $225.—Moses Benjamin vs. same, $590.—Abraham Goldstein vs. same, $200.—Patrick Riley vs. Mathias Kolb, $318.—H. P. Caldwell vs. Isaac and Charles L. Goldsmith, $435.03.—Elizabeth Siegfried vs. David H. Frits, $1,106.—Wellington Weigley vs. same, $275.—L. C. Fritts vs. same, $747.11.

JUDGE SMITH—Charles Wormer et al. vs. Lazarus Rafelson, Isaac L. Rafelson, and Wolf Rafelson, $779.—Hyer Hellman et al. vs. same, $577.88.—Israel Oberndorffer et al. vs. same, $387.98.—D. F. Haynes et al. vs. Moritz Zuckerman, $140.84.—A. L. Baker vs. John A. Baker, Levi Windmiller, and Charles E. Ramus, $260.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—J. T. Richards vs. George Wilson, $4,530.14.—M. W. Kerwin vs. Martin Mullahey and Nora Mullahey, $568.45.

JUDGE ROGERS—J. W. Wilkie vs. John Mowat, $64.50.—Claybourn Balthrop vs. Horace A. Hurlbut; finding $1,130, and motion for new trial.—John C. Coe vs. John Boyd, $61.20.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 10.—The following proceedings were had in the Supreme Court this morning:

No. 67. Secrist vs. Petty; motion for certiorari allowed and case continued.

No. 23. Silverman vs. Larmon; motion to dismiss writ of error allowed; also leave to withdraw abstracts, etc.

No. 12. Dobbins vs. First National Bank of Peoria; motion to dismiss writ of error allowed.

No. 29. Shufeldt vs. Munger; five days' time allowed for appellant to file briefs.

No. 2. Baker vs. People, etc. Petition refused.

No. 70. Howland vs. City of Chicago. Time allowed appellee till the 7th.

No. 10. Lenzen vs. Lenzen. Twenty days' time to appellee.

No. 32. Tucker vs. Hamilton. Continued.

MOTIONS.

No. 90. Grundies vs. Reid. Motion for time by appellant; also, if time is refused, contingent motion to continue; also counter motion to confirm decree.

No. 66. Thompson vs. Eads. Motion by appellee to dismiss appeal and withdraw record. Motion allowed.

No. 91. Meers vs. Stevens; appellee asks for time.

No. 92. Rosenthal vs. Gray; motion by appellee for time; also to strike from the record pages 1,034 to 159 inclusive.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

No. 41. Werden vs. Graham; taken.
No. 42. Bolden vs. Sherman; continued for service.
No. 43. Hill vs. Reno; taken.
No. 44. Hale vs. Bryant; passed.
No. 45. Bullock vs. Battenhausen; passed.
No. 46. Richardson vs. Hadsell; taken.
No. 47. Beisly vs. Engel; taken.
No. 48. Superintendent of Town of West Galena et al. vs. Magoon; taken.
No. 49. International Bank of Chicago vs. Jenkins, assignee, etc.; passed.
No. 50. Same; same order.
No. 51. Same; same order.
No. 52. Same; same order.
No. 53. Cothran vs. Ellis; taken.
No. 54. Gage vs. Ewing; taken.
No. 55. Harding vs. Shepard, Administrator, etc.; passed.
No. 56. Smith vs. Long. Argued orally and taken.
No. 57. Insurance Company of North America vs. Garland. Argued orally and taken.
No. 58. First National Bank of Galesburg vs. Davis et al. Taken.
No. 59. De Witt vs. Hawkins. Taken.
No. 60. Denton vs. Jackson. Taken.
Adjourned till 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

MUNICIPAL CONTEST DECIDED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11.—[Special.]—An opinion was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday declaring Mr. Cook legally elected Mayor of Springfield in April last. There was an election on the 4th day of April for city officers, at which time the city also voted upon the proposition to dispense with its special charter, and organize under the general incorporation act. The proposition was carried, and Dr. Jayne was elected Mayor at this election, but under the law the Mayor and Council in office at the time proceeded to redistrict the city, and by ordinance to call a special election for Mayor, and Aldermen, and city officers Mr. Cook was chosen Mayor at this special election. Dr. Jayne contested this election, and the case was decided in his favor by both the Circuit and Appellate Courts. The Supreme Court reversed the decision, declared the special election valid, and announces that the action of the Council of 1881 was according to law.

THE STATE TROOPS.

False Rumors in Regard to the First Regiment Court-Martial—Miscellaneous Matters of Interest.

There has evidently been some misunderstanding in regard to the First Regiment court-martial, which perhaps originated with some of the members of Company I. A morning paper last week made the surprising announcement that the whole company was relieved from duty; that twenty-nine men of the company were ready for drill when the order relieving the command from active duty was read to them, and the drill was postponed in consequence. The writer of the article also goes into the merits of the case, and says that a number of the National Guard officers, referring to their commissions, have decided that Capt. Purinton's form of signing military papers was more correct than the form ordered by Col. Knox; also, that Col. Knox will be unable to obtain a court-martial for the reason that Col. Thompson failed to secure one in the case of several mutinous officers in the Second Regiment some time ago; also, that Col. Knox's conduct in not furnishing Capt. Purinton with a copy of the charges preferred against him before this time is severely criticised; also, that in case such a copy is not forthcoming within eight days, the Captain would necessarily be relieved from arrest on account of limitation, and finally, the article concludes with: "The whole thing wears a ludicrous look to an outsider who sees so many more important faults in the service that need correction."

It is taken for granted that in the concluding sentence the writer had no reference to the article he had just written.

There are a number of errors in the aforementioned article that might lead to wrong impressions if not corrected. In the first place, no order has ever been issued relieving Company I from duty. Only the Captain of that company was placed under arrest for alleged disobedience of orders. Company I paraded last Saturday night in the battalion drill of the right wing, under command of First-Lieut. Wadsworth, and also drilled on both its regular nights. In regard to the merits of the case, it appears to be in bad taste for subordinate officers of the regiment to give their opinions regarding the right or wrong of an order of a superior, especially as this had nothing to do with the order placing Capt. Purinton under arrest. That was for disobedience only. Capt. Purinton manifestly had no right to dictate a form of signature different from the one prescribed by his commander. The point as to whether Col. Knox will be able to obtain a court-martial at general headquarters has nothing whatever to do with his duty in preferring charges and asking for a trial; and it is to be hoped, with the experience obtained by the Colonel in the many years of his military life, that he would be soldier enough to go ahead with the business according to law, and not lower his dignity enough to make a personal investigation with a view to ascertain whether a court-martial would be granted. This is what was the matter with the commander of the Second Regiment and the old commander of the First Brigade. As stated by the writer of the article in the morning paper, mutinous conduct, the destruction of State property, and other disgraceful conduct on the part of military officers and men took place in the Second Regiment, and there was never any court-martial or official investigation into the matter. But who is blamed? Until Col. Thompson can show by the proper records that he did his full duty in the premises, he must appear as the man responsible, technically speaking. Had Col. Thompson, as commander of the regiment and custodian of the State property, asked for an investigation and court-martial, he would have relieved himself from all responsibility in the matter and shifted it to higher and broader shoulders. The same mistake was made by the late commander of the First Brigade.

First-Lieut. William H. Hamilton, Company E, Third Regiment, has tendered his resignation on account of removal from the State.

Second-Lieut. J. Frank Fuller, Company E, Second Regiment, has tendered his resignation on account of business reasons.

Brig.-Gen. Charles Fitz-Simons, who has been in Washington on business for several weeks, returned to his home last week.

Col. Thompson will soon muster two more companies into the service.

There appears to be a boom in favor of a street parade of the National Guard on Decoration-Day.

An election has been ordered for Saturday evening, March 24, to choose a First-Lieutenant for Company G, Third Regiment, at Woodstock, vice Sherman, resigned. Capt. George Eckert will preside.

Col. W. H. Thompson, Second Regiment, forwards the election certificate of K. Frank Peterson as Captain of Company E, Second Regiment, vice Vierling, promoted to Major.

The right wing of the First Regiment Infantry, Companies E, I, C, B, and A, had a battalion drill last Saturday night at the armory, under command of Lieut.-Col. Charles S. Diehl. The drill was comparatively a good one, although susceptible to some improvement.

Maj. Mansfield Young, commander of Battery C, Joliet, has tendered his resignation on account of imperative business. The loss of Maj. Young will be seriously felt by the service. He has been connected with this battery since the organization of the Illinois National Guard, and there is not one of his brother officers who will not regret his departure from their midst. He asks for an order of election to fill the vacancy.

SPRAGUE'S MARRIAGE.

A Surprise Even to His Friends—Expected Return in a Few Days.

NEWPORT, March 9.—The last local sensation is the marriage of ex-Senator William Sprague. Ex-Gov. Sprague attended the minstrel performance at the Providence Opera-House Monday night, and left for Washington on the midnight train. It was known by a few of his intimate friends that he was going down to Richmond, but the object of his Southern mission was not even surmised, and those who knew him best were as much surprised at reading the announcement of his marriage today as the average reader. Mrs. Calvert is said to have been born in Connecticut, and to have spent some years in Washington, where the ex-Senator was first presented to her. She is a lady of scholarly attainments, of attractive personal appearance, about 30 years of age, and though she has not been in society for some years, is a person calculated to adorn the mansion of even the Governor of this Commonwealth. Mrs. Calvert is said to be a widow, but is not known in Rhode Island, though she passed a season at Narragansett Pier four years ago.

Ex-Gov. Sprague and his wife left immediately after the ceremony for home, and will probably have a very quiet honeymoon, as it is expected by his friends that he will arrive tomorrow morning. Just how his marriage will affect, if at all, Gov. Sprague's political prospects is not known, but the universal expression in the street appears to be that, if Mrs. Sprague is the cultivated lady she is represented to be, it will have a tendency to help his course in certain quarters. But one sentiment, however, is heard among his old friends, and that is they all wish him well, and if he is happy they are very much gratified.

ELI PERKINS IN PULLMAN.

Repartee, said Mr. Perkins in his lecture before the A. O. U. W. in the Opera-House at Pullman on Saturday evening, repartee is an intended bull or blunder. Repartee is always buried at some other person; while the bull or blunder is against the speaker himself. Repartee is in the active transitive, while the bull or blunder is in the passive. Repartee cuts like a two-edged sword, while the bull or blunder is purely innocent. One causes the laugh of derision, while the other causes the laugh of amusement. As an instance of the innocent bull or blunder, I give from the pen of Mr. Alexander Sweet:

"Why didn't you deliver that message as I gave it to you?" asked an Austin gentleman of his stupid servant.

"I did de best I could, boss."

"You did the best you could, did you?" imitating voice and look. "So you did the best you could. If I had known that I was sending a donkey, I would have gone myself." [Laughter.]

As an instance of unkind repartee or retort, I give Mr. Charles Lamb's reply to the kind mother, whose guest he was:

One day a loving mother came in to a dinner to which Charles Lamb was invited, dandling her beautiful baby in her arms:

"How do you like babies, Mr. Lamb?" asked the mother, lifting the baby up and down with great pride.

"I like 'em b——b——boiled, madam, BOILED!" exclaimed Mr. Lamb. [Loud laughter.]

Bulls and blunders are akin to the paradox, but they are not the same. A paradox states a logical impossibility while a bull is a thoughtless blunder. When they were talking about the barefooted peasantry of Ireland and the society of leather, Sir Boyle Roache, the Irish Baronet, said:

"If leather is so dear, gentlemen, why can't we make the under leather of wood?" [Laughter.]

This is a blunder. In his confusion of ideas Sir Boyle used "leather" in place of "sole."

Again, an Irishman, with a heavy bundle on his shoulders, riding on the front of a horse-car, was asked why he did not set his bundle down on the platform. "Be jabers," said Pat, "the horses have enough to drag me; I'll carry the bundle."

Sir Boyle once wrote the following resolution in regard to the new jail in Dublin:

"*Resolved*, That the new prison should be built on the site and with the materials of the old one, and that the prisoners should continue to reside in the old prison until the new one was completed."

Once, when a member of Parliament stated, on a money grant, that it was unjust to saddle posterity with a debt incurred to benefit the present, Sir Boyle rose and said:

"Why should we beggar ourselves to benefit posterity? What has posterity done for us?" The laugh which followed rather surprised him, as he was unconscious of his blunder. He explained:

"Sir, by posterity I do not mean our ancestors, but those who come immediately *after them*."

And it was Sir Boyle who said: "Single misfortunes never come alone, and the greatest of all possible misfortunes is generally followed by a much greater."

Fearing the progress of revolutionary opinions, Sir Boyle drew a frightful picture of the future, remarking that the House of Commons might be invaded by ruffians who, said he, "would cut us to mince-meat and throw our bleeding heads on that table, to stare us in the face."

On another occasion Sir Boyle was arguing for the Habeas-Corpus Suspension bill in Ireland: "It would surely be better, Mr. Speaker," said he, "*to give up not only a part*, but, if necessary, even the *whole* of our constitution, to preserve *the remainder!*"

Bulls are caused by the person answering a question without thought. Now, in the following case the listener thought the questioner had asked about cold weather, instead of about cold summers: "Did ye ever know such a cold summer as this?" asked Mike of a fellow-Irishman.

"Yes," answered Pat.

"When?"

"Last winter, be jabers." [Laughter.]

Here is another:

"Bridget, I wish you would go and see how old Mrs. Jones is this morning."

Bridget returned in a few minutes with the information that Mrs. Jones was 72 years 10 months and 8 days old. [Laughter.]

Often public speakers whose minds are not on their long sentences make a paradox or bull. A German orator once said: "There is no man or child in this vast assembly who has arrived at the age of 50 years that has not felt the truth of this mighty subject thundering through his mind for centuries."

John B. Gough once said solemnly to an audience: "Parents, you may have children; or, if not, your daughters may have."

Again: A physician once boasted to Sir Henry Halford, "I was the first to discover Asiatic cholera and communicate it to the public." [Laughter.]

UNDIVIDED DAKOTA.

The People in the Northern Part of the State Coming Around to "The Tribune's" Position.

Col. C. A. Lounsberry, of the Bismarck *Tribune*, writes to his own paper from Washington, saying:

I notice in the Fargo *Republican* of Feb. 14 an article on the division question, in which Col. Lounsberry is censured for giving up the idea of division, and Messrs. Raymond and others are called upon for their opinion on the subject, that they will be doomed to eternal political punishment if they arrive at the same conclusion as Mr. Lounsberry. Col. Lounsberry believes he has been familiar with the division subject from the beginning of its agitation, and has probably written more on the subject than any other editor in Dakota.

The bill was first introduced in the House of Representatives March 27, 1871, and was reported adversely and tabled May 1, 1872. It was again introduced in the House May 15, 1873, but no action was taken upon it. It was again introduced in the House Dec. 15, 1875, and reported back from the committee with a recommendation that it pass as amended March 31, 1876. It was recommitted, and died with other unimportant measures. It was introduced in the Senate March 16, 1876, by Mr. Windom, and reported back April 10, 1876. It was passed by the Senate Aug. 8, 1876—yeas, 31; nays, 19; absent, 21. It was not only, then as now, opposed by the Democratic party, almost without exception, but by the New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Delaware, and New Jersey members. Mr. Bogy, who voted for the bill in order to enable him to move its reconsideration, called up his motion to reconsider Dec. 18, 1876, and urged Algonquin as a suitable name for the Territory. The matter finally went over till Dec. 20, when the name was changed to Huron, and the bill again passed. It was again introduced in both Houses of Congress in December, 1877, and was killed by an adverse report in the House March 5, 1878. Introduced again in 1879 and 1881 it has met the same fate.

Last winter a delegation of twenty-two citizens of North Dakota came to Washington to urge the passage of the bill. A still larger delegation came from the south and all professed to favor it. Every Republican and every Democratic Convention that has been held in the Territory for the last ten years has passed resolutions demanding it, and the Legislature has time and again passed memorials asking it, but it has been of no use. It is sheer nonsense to longer think about division, and it is the part of wisdom to accept the situation and make the best of it. Heretofore North Dakota has expected division, and has therefore shown but little interest in Territorial legislation. In the meantime the Insane Asylum and the State Prison have been built, and other public institutions have been located in the southern part of the Territory, and we can go on with the fight for division, and in the end will find that we have given up everything and gained nothing. We lost time and opportunity, and it is now time to stop and lay the foundations for institutions for Dakota, considering the rights and interests of the north as well as the south.

The reasons existing for division, which have been so forcibly put by the editors of the State and so eloquently stated in the halls of Congress, are passing away, and by the time our next Legislature meets the north and south will be united by at least four lines of railroad. The Capital can then be located at some convenient point in Central Dakota, or on the Missouri River, and few indeed will see a necessity for division except in the interest of politicians, and their interests ought not to be considered if they conflict with the interests of the people. Northern Michigan is far more isolated than North Dakota, and yet the people of that section have long given up the project of organizing a new State from Northern Michigan and a part of Wisconsin, and the people appear to be prosperous and happy. Texas is as large as half a dozen ordinary States, but its people no longer clamor for division. They have accepted the situation just as those of Dakota will. California is also larger than Dakota.

The *Tribune* has stated the case fairly, and time will justify the conclusions we have reached—Dakota will never be divided.

THE SPANISH BUDGET.

[*Pall Mall Gazette.*]—The much-vaunted equilibrium of the Spanish budget does not seem to be a fact. The "liquidation" of the second half of the budget year 1881-'2 has, according to the Madrid *Gaceta*, yielded a deficit which may amount to as much as $8,000,000, perhaps to more. In fact, there are extra credits and such-like which do not seem to be taken into account in this statement, but the revenue was swollen by nearly $700,000 by the excessive coinage of small silver token money instead of full value gold pieces. That Government institution has been more than once in sore straits of late, not because of its own sins, but by reason of the burdens laid upon it by the Government, and the allegation now is that this bank is to issue a new loan in the shape of "delegations"—what upon is not said—to secure an advance of £2,400,000 to be made in specie by the Paris Jews. This money is required to help the currency and give stability to the too insecure note circulation of the bank; but the device is a sorry one, and cannot long avert a new "crisis" in Spanish credit.

O THAT RENT!

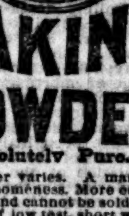
[*New York Times.*]—The subject at this moment uppermost in the minds of a large number of persons in this city is—Rent. To renew or not to renew the lease, that is the question. And what renders it all the more anxious is the fact that among many very little money has been made during the past months, a circumstance which encourages a gloomy forecast. If, however, this leads to their taking houses well within their incomes, they will have nothing to regret. Rent is here almost as great a bugbear as to an Irish tenant. There are those who spend one-half of their income on it. Numbers of silly persons imagine that unless they live within a stone's throw of Fifth avenue they lose caste. Lawyers, merchants, brokers, who in any other country would consider themselves outrageously extravagant if they expended one-fifth of their income on house-rent, are induced here, by their own or their wives' ridiculous vanity—the New York property-owner's best friend—to pinch all round so as to have a fashionable address. There are, it is true, some notable and refreshing instances to the contrary, yet they are all too rare. One of ourt great lawyers finds a capital, roomy Second avenue home much more to his taste than cramming into one of the scrimpy buildings, run up to let, on Murray Hill, and around him are a certain number of solid, sensible persons, who could buy up a dozen times over many of those who are paying from $3,000 to $4,000 a year rent, but from whom butcher and baker find it a hard matter sometimes to get a check. The effusive gratitude of a leading baker on receiving his usual fortnightly settlement lately caused a customer to exclaim, when the man rejoined: "Ah, madam, but if you knew how hard it often is to get some cash from those big brown-stone houses!" And no wonder, when the rent absorbs from one-fourth to one-half of the available income, and keeping up appearances in other directions makes a heavy inroad on the rent. Bakers, milkmen, and such low people must necessarily, in such case, wait. Rents, of course, must necessarily be high here, but there are nevertheless thousands of persons paying 25 per cent more than is in the slightest degree necessary to secure them thoroughly comfortable accommodation but for this curse of wanting to be fashionable. And for this women are largely to blame.

FOREIGN TRADE OF ITALY.

The foreign trade of Italy for the last year cannot be described as of a very satisfactory character. Take away the imports of precious metals, the proceeds of the specie loan issued abroad, and both sides of the trade account show considerable decreases. Italy, however, is undeniably making progress; so much so that the chief regret caused by the currency legislation is that it may check instead of furthering this progress. Agriculturally Italy seems to make more strides than as a manufacturing country. Her manufactures last year mostly show a falling-off, but there was a notable increase in the export of cattle and poultry. If this continues it may be accepted as a proof that the agricultural classes in Italy are beginning to struggle out of their terrible miseries. Prosperity is needful on many grounds, were it only to enable the nation to bear the heavy increases made to its debt. That now costs $13,200,000 annually more than it did seven years ago, and imposes, all told, a burden of more than $95,000,000 per annum. As a very large part of this debt is held abroad, it is to no small extent a constant menace to the commercial credit of the Kingdom.

Oh, maiden with grim teeth avaunt!
Though fair you seem to look upon,
Because you don't use SOZODONT.
The sweetness of your mouth is gone;
Your breath is heavy, and, from this,
Your lips no more invite a kiss.

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When Babies fret, and cry by turns,
What cures their colic, kills their worms,
But Castoria.
What quickly cures Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion;
But Castoria.
Farewell then to Morphine Syrups,
Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
Hail Castoria!

Centaur Liniment.—An unfailing cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Galls, &c. The most Potent and Powerful Pain-relieving and healing remedy, known to man.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

To the Ladies.

You will find a full assortment of the celebrated

"CORTICELLI"

Spool Silk, in every shade, at

Pardridges' Main Store.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

Invalids who are recovering vital stamina, declare in grateful terms their appreciation of the merits as a tonic, of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does it impart strength to the weak, but it also corrects an irregular acid state of the stomach, makes the bowels act at proper intervals, gives ease to those who suffer from rheumatic and kidney troubles, and conquers as well as prevents fever and ague. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, February 27th, 1883.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Continental Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Continental National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section Fifty-one Hundred and Sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1883.

{Seal.} JNO. J. KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.

[No. 2894.]

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Monday Evening, March 26,

First production upon any stage of Mr. S. G. PRATT'S Grand Heroic Opera,

Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra,

Presented with a splendid cast, including the following eminent artists:

MISS DORA HENNINGES, The famous Dramatic Soprano, especially returned from Paris to create the title role.

MISS HATTIE E. SCHELL, Lyric Soprano, recently from Berlin. Her first appearance in Chicago.

MR. CHAS. H. CLARK, The Favorite Tenor.

MR. VIVIAN KENT, Baritone.

MR. W. H. CLARK, Basso.

MR. JULIUS CORTES, Tenor.

MR. W. M. PEASE, Basso.

GRAND CHORUS OF 100. GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 50. NEW AND ELEGANT COSTUMES. NEW AND ELABORATE SCENERY.

The Priests' Chorus will be sung by the

MOZART SOCIETY,

Whose members have kindly volunteered their services.

Many citizens who have interested themselves in making the first production of "ZENOBIA" an event of social as well as musical importance, have circulated a patrons' list, giving to those who subscribe $25.00 the first choice of seats (to the amount of subscription) to any performances.

These lists will be placed at the principal music stores during the week of March 12, and the public will be given an opportunity to participate in this privilege. The sale of reserved seats to patrons will open at the Chicago Music Company's, 152 State-st., Monday morning, March 19, at 9 o'clock, and to the general public at 12 o'clock on the same day, continuing thereafter through the week.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Parquette, Parquette Circle, and first two rows of Balcony	$2.00
First two rows Parquette Circle	2.50
Balcony	1.50
General Admission	1.00
Gallery, reserved	75c and $1.00
Gallery, admission	50

HARRY B. SMITH, Manager, 250 Wabash-av.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S DIME MUSEUM,

158 and 160 West Madison-st., near Halsted.

The Brilliant Halls of this most delightful family resort filled to overflowing with happy multitudes.
The people wonder, and still the wonder grows,
Old and young and everybody goes—
And so do their sisters, and their cousins, and their aunts.

The Constant Talk of All the Town.

MONTEZUMAS! AZTECS! FLAT HEADS!

DORA, the wonderfully Tattooed Lady; DOCTOR CASANOVIA, the Mystic Vivisectionist; SIGNOR GIOVANNI; THE PRINCESS CASSI CASADRA; PROF. ALLEN, the English Ventriloquist; HERMANOS, the Modern Mephistopheles; PEARL, the Child of Madagascar; MASTER CHARLES, the Vario-Melodist; PETITE DAISIE BELMONT, the Sparkling Child Artiste.

HUMAN MARVELS AND STAGE PERFORMANCES.

Doors Open daily from 1 to 10 o'clock.

Admission to All, only 10 cents.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE, Corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

J. H. HAVERLY........Proprietor and Manager

Next Week—Farewell Engagement of

SALVINI.

Monday, March 19, first time in Chicago, KING LEAR. Wednesday, March 21, THE OUTLAW. Thursday, March 22, OTHELLO. Saturday Matinee, positively Last Appearance in Chicago of Sig. Salvini—KING LEAR.

Reserved Seats on the occasion of Sig. Salvini's appearance, $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00, according to location. The preliminary sale of seats will begin at the Box-Office Thursday, March 15, at 9 a. m.

The Company supporting Sig. Salvini, including Marie Prescott and Lewis Morrison, will appear on Sunday evening, March 18, in THE NEW MAGDALEN.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

JOHN A. HAMLIN........Manager

Commencing this (Monday) evening,

McCAULL'S COMIC OPERA COMPANY,

From the Bijou Opera-House, New York,

In the new Comic Opera success entitled

HEART AND HAND,

With the ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST and a CHORUS OF FORTY VOICES.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF

"THE LIGHTS O' LONDON!"

Every Evening this week, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

Collier's Lights o' London

"The Greatest of all Modern Dramas," with New Scenery and Startling Effects, as originally produced at the Union Square Theatre, New York.

Sunday, March 18—RANCH 10.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE INIMITABLE

LOTTA!

Every evening, Lotta's greatest success,

BOB!

BOB (a Wild Flower)........LOTTA.

Saturday—LOTTA'S ONLY BOB MATINEE.

Next Week—MISS JEFFERYS-LEWIS as LA BELLE RUSSE.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

J. H. HAVERLY........Proprietor and Manager

ONE WEEK ONLY—THE ORIGINAL VOKES FAMILY.

Under the management of Jno. P. Smith.

This Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, COUSIN JOE and BELLES OF THE KITCHEN. Wednesday Matinee, RUTH'S ROMANCE and BELLES OF THE KITCHEN. Thursday and Friday evenings, COUSIN JOE and FUN IN A FOG. Saturday Matinee and night, Ruth's Romance and Fun in a Fog. Next week, SALVINI.

BALK LINE BILLIARDS.

Preliminary Tournament,

Warerooms of the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co., 47 and 49 State-st.:

Monday, March 12, 2 p. m., WALLACE VS. MAGGIOLI.

Monday Evening, 8 p. m., CARTER VS. GALLAGHER.

Games 500 points each, on a J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co.'s Table. The result of these preliminary contests will decide admission to the Great Balk Line Tournament which is to begin March 26 in Central Music Hall. Elevated Seats with Chairs for spectators. Admission, 50 cents.

LYCEUM THEATRE, Desplaines-st., near Madison, West Side.

The Popular Family Resort and Place to Laugh. Monday, March 12, one week, JAS. S. EDWARDS' MAMMOTH SPECIALTY CO. Unsurpassed for strength and artistic merit. Special Matinee St. Patrick's Day at 2:30. Prices—Evenings and Sunday Matinees, 15, 25, 35, and 50c. Tuesday and Friday Matinees, 15, 25, and 35c. Next week—M. B. Leavitt's All Star Specialty Co.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Halsted near Madison-st., West Side.

Frank I. Frayne in Mardo;

OR, THE NIHILISTS OF ST. PETERSBURG.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

NICK NORTON........Manager.

MONDAY, MARCH 17, ONE WEEK.

M. B. Leavitt's All Star Specialty Company,

comprising the picked artists of the profession. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Extra performance Sunday evening.

GRIMAULT & CO'S MATICO CAPSULES

Are warranted to effect a rapid cure in the most severe cases of private diseases. They do not fatigue the stomach as all other Capsules with liquid Copaiba do, and will be found a safe and effective remedy. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GAS FIXTURES! Large variety and very low prices. J. L. PATTISON & CO., 81 Randolph-st.

REMARKABLE!

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 20, 1882.

I think it a duty I owe to humanity to say what your remedy has done for me. One year ago I contracted a bad case of blood disease, and not knowing the result of such troubles, I allowed it to run on for some time, but finally applied to the best physician in this city, who treated me for six months. In that time I took over 600 pills of protoiodide of mercury, ¼ grain each, and had run down in weight from 210 to 137 pounds, and was confined to my bed with Mercurial Rheumatism, scarcely able to turn myself in bed. Being a traveling man, some of the fraternity found me in this deplorable condition, and recommended me to try your SSS. I knew of several specific, as they [...] that had been cured by its use. I commenced the use of it with very little faith, and in less than three weeks was able to take my place on the road. The sores and copper-colored spots gradually disappeared, and to-day I have not a sore or spot on my person, and my weight is 217 pounds, being more than it ever was. I do not wish you to publish my name, but you may show this letter to any who doubt the merit of S. S. S., for I know it is a sure cure.

Yours truly, J. H. B.

Some thirty years ago there lived in Montgomery, Ala., a young man who was terribly afflicted. After being treated for a long time by the medical profession of this town with no benefit, he commenced taking S. S. S. After persistently taking it two months he was cured. Being acquainted with him for twenty years thereafter, I can testify that the disease never made its return.

J. W. BISHOP, J. P., Hot Springs, Ark.

If you doubt, come to see us, and we will CURE YOU or charge nothing! Write for particulars and a copy of the little book, "Message to the Unfortunate Suffering." Ask any Druggist as to our standing.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any Chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of S. S. S., one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any mineral substance. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.

Price of Small Size, - - $1.00
Large Size, - - 1.75

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Trade supplied by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., corner of Lake and Dearborn-sts., Chicago.

JAMES PYLE'S



PEARLINE

THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR Washing and Bleaching

In Hard or Soft, Hot or Cold Water.

SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor should be without it.

Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

Ready March 17.

A Daughter of the Philistines.

A new "No Name" novel. Price $1.00.

George Eliot.

A Biography. By Mathilde Blind, being the first volume in the "Famous Women Series." Price $1.00.

Gatherings from an Artist's Portfolio in Rome.

By James E. Freeman. Tales and reminiscences of art and life in Italy. Price $1.50.

A Concise History of England.

By W. M. Lupton. A handy volume, containing in paragraphs every important event from the invasion of Julius Cæsar to 1880. Price $1.50.

Sent by mail to any address by the publishers,

ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.



Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.



CHICAGO SCALE CO.

2 TON WAGON SCALE, $40. 3 TON, $50. 4 Ton $60, Beam Box Included. 240 lb. FARMER'S SCALE, $5. The "Little Detective," ½ oz. to 25 lb. $3. 300 OTHER SIZES. Reduced PRICE LIST FREE.

FORGES, TOOLS, &c.

BEST FORGE MADE FOR LIGHT WORK, $10. 40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, $10. Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs. Blowers, Anvils, Vices & Other Articles AT LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Classics, English. Degrees conferred. Col. Theo. Hyatt, Pres.

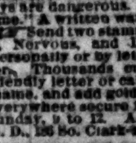
Dr. Lucas PRIVATE DISPENSARY, 132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for many years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that few possess. YOUNG MEN and Middle-Aged Men, who are suffering from the effects of youthful indiscretions or excesses, Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotency, Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating,—remember, I will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines sent by mail or express, and secure from observation, but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Call or address Dr. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

Dr. CLARKE

NO FEE Until Better! } Established 1851. Chicago, Ill. } 186 So. Clark-st.



Is still treating with his usual great skill all chronic, nervous, and special cases. Nervous diseases (with or without dreams), or debility and loss of nerve power treated scientifically by new methods with never failing success. YOUNG MEN and middle-aged men and all who suffer should consult the celebrated Dr. Clarke at once. AGE and EXPERIENCE all IMPORTANT in these cases. The terrible poisons of all bad blood and skin diseases of every kind, name, and nature completely eradicated. Diseased discharges cured promptly without hindrance to business. If in trouble call or write. Delays are dangerous. "Procrastination is the thief of time." A written warranty of cure given each patient. Send two stamps for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous, and Delicate Diseases. Consultation, personally or by letter, FREE. Consult the old Doctor. Thousands cured. OFFICE PRIVATE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add golden years to life. Medicines sent everywhere secure from EXPOSURE. Hours, 8 to 8; Sunday, 9 to 12. Address letters, F. D. CLARKE, M. D., 186 So. Clark-st.

Manhood Restored.

A victim of early imprudence, causing Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham-st., N. Y.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

NO CURE! NO PAY! } DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 12.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. S. C. Griggs Jr., accompanied by his wife and the Misses Rozet, left the city last evening for New Orleans.

George H. Bedells, A. G. Mills, John J. Ballard, of London, England, and I. N. Allis, of Detroit, are at the Leland.

John Bolden, of New York; Emil Seidenberg, of New York; N. C. Lyon, of Boston; and R. D. Perry, of Toronto, are registered at the Sherman.

Mr. John R. Hoxie and family and Mr. P. D. Hamilton left Saturday evening for Hot Springs, Ark., and Texas for a sojourn of several weeks.

George C. Baker, of Des Moines; A. Orne, of Boston; Sumner Babcock, of New York; Dr. C. F. Weber, of Silver Cliff, Colo.; and E. D. Walton, of Brooklyn, are guests at the Tremont.

Twenty-five members of the Philadelphia Common Council, who are making a tour of the principal Western cities, will arrive in this city from St. Louis this morning, and will occupy quarters at the Tremont.

J. H. Hoddon, W. M. Harris, and Mr. and Mrs. D. Judson, of London; Mr. and Mrs. S. Pickering, of San Francisco; F. Little, of Salt Lake; and E. A. A. Grange, of Guelph, Can., are stopping at the Grand Pacific.

The shoplifters, Mrs. Jordan and Mrs. Poole, will be taken into court this morning, and the police wish those who identified property Friday and Saturday to appear at the Armory Police Court at 9 o'clock.

The Hon. W. E. Shutt, of Springfield, Ill.; S. L. Hall, of New York; G. W. McAuley, of Harrisburg; Mr. and Mrs. R. Porter Ashe, of San Francisco; the Hon. W. E. Post, of Cheyenne; and Robert Johnson, of Liverpool, were prominent arrivals at the Palmer yesterday.

A mass-meeting of painters was held yesterday afternoon. The necessity of organizing a painters' union was discussed, and it was thought probable they would demand $3 to $3.50 per day wages. They adjourned to meet Wednesday evening at No. 112 East Randolph street.

Ernst Paetsch, a waiter at the Union Club-house, on the North Side, was arrested yesterday by Detective Haas, and locked up at the Chicago Avenue Station. The detective is convinced that Paetsch gave the pointer to the burglars who got $550 worth of clothing and silverware from the club-house Friday night.

Joseph Bender dropped into "Jimmy" Lomax's saloon at the corner of State and Harrison streets, yesterday afternoon, and took a snooze. When he awoke he was unable to tell what time it was, his watch being gone. He reported the matter to the Harrison street police and went home. He lives at No. 176 West Madison street.

A meat-market at No. 192 West Madison street was entered by thieves yesterday afternoon, entrance being gained by breaking in a rear door. The cash-drawer was rifled of its contents and the stock of canned goods and smoked and cured meats was all pulled over, as if selections of the choicer goods had been made.

William Graham, of No. 280 West Lake street, disappeared from home Feb. 8, and, as he had a fine gold watch and chain, a ring, and $600 in money with him at the time, it is feared that he has fallen a victim to some desperate criminals. His friends have appealed to the police, and asked them to look for him. He is a hard drinker, and it is thought quite likely that he is off on a tear.

F. A. Bush, manager for J. S. McDonald & Co., blank-book manufacturers, was assaulted on Fourth avenue, near Harrison street, last night by a man, who knocked him flat on his back by a blow under the right eye, and snatched his watch and part of the chain, worth altogether about $160. He reported the loss at the Harrison Street Station, and Officer Granger was put to work on the case, with considerable show for getting the thief and stolen property.

At an adjourned meeting of the Irish-American Club, held yesterday afternoon, further arrangements were made for the forthcoming banquet and ball to be given at the Palmer House on the 19th inst. Letters of invitation have been sent to a large number of distinguished Irish-Americans all over the country, and among those invited residing in this city are Gen. Sheridan and staff, Archbishop Feehan, Bishops McLaren and Cheney, and the Rev. Drs. Thomas and Swing. The toasts and the names of those who will respond are as follows: "The Day We Celebrate," W. J. Hynes; "The President of the United States," John F. Finerty; "Irish Art," J. J. Egan; "The Press," M. E. Stone; "The Ladies," E. J. McPhelim. The club expect a very large attendance. Very rich hand-painted programs will be furnished to the ladies. The Committee of Arrangements is doing all in its power to make the forthcoming banquet and ball outdo those of former years.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

A LECTURE BY THE REV. S. HUMPHREYS GURTEEN, WHO IS ORGANIZING THEM IN CHICAGO.

The Rev. S. Humphreys Gurteen, who organized the associated charities of Buffalo, and who is now engaged in the same work in this city, gave an address on the subject last evening at the Church of the Epiphany, in which he stated his topic to be "How Are We to Be Loving and yet Wise in Our Charities?" After devoting some attention to the ills of pauperism, the blessings of sweet charity, and the evils of charity misguided, the reverend gentleman gave an account of the purposes of charity organization and what it had already accomplished in some of the cities of England. In answer to the question as to how to prevent the poor from requiring alms, he recommended the establishment of savings-banks where they could deposit small sums as they accumulated them, and to endeavor, by decreasing the number of saloons and in other ways, to encourage a more thrifty spirit among the poor. To the question: "How are we to prevent the pauperization of those who are compelled to seek relief?" he answered as follows:

"It is pauperizing to give charity even to the honest poor unless we throw around them the safeguards of a thorough investigation and registration, which is the sole barrier against fraud and pauperization. The system adopted by the Charity Organization Society is such that if the benevolent of the city would fully co-operate imposition would be well-nigh impossible. The impostor might apply to a score of charitable persons, to relief societies, and the clergy, but if the case were referred to the society the same report would be returned to each inquiry, and the impostor would be compelled to do his fair share of work or to leave the city. In the case of the poor who need assistance registration is no less necessary. How is it possible to know for certain whether the gift of money, or food, or clothing will do harm unless we know how much the applicant is already receiving? The majority of the poor will get all they can; they do not see that it is wrong, nor that they are doing themselves an injury. Registration enables the citizens to give without fear of pauperization, for it reports how much is really needed, and when the emergency is once met it prevents the possibility of duplicating the relief. It sees that the poor have adequate help so as to preclude the degrading necessity of begging."

Answering the question, "How are we to reclaim the pauperized poor?" Dr. Gurteen said: "There are the shiftless, the improvident, the dissolute, the confirmed pauper, and, the tramp. Are we to leave them to starve? Are we to allow them to live on alms and rob the honest poor, or are we to make them a charge on the industrious classes by taxing citizens for their support? No; but one course is open: to give relief on the sole condition that each one makes a full return in work for whatever he may receive, or, refusing this, bear the just penalty of his refusal. But there is a large class of the partially pauperized who can and should be reclaimed. This can be best done by judicious charity-giving, such as is proposed by the charity organization."

NINETEENTH ILLINOIS.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE OLD VETERANS.

The Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry Veteran Club held its regular meeting yesterday afternoon at its rooms, No. 106 Randolph street.

It was decided to hold the annual reunion of the regiment at the Palmer House on the 19th or 21st of April, as arrangements can be made. The 19th of April is the anniversary of the first enlistments of the regiment, and the 21st is the anniversary of the starting of four companies to the front at Cairo, which constituted the first Illinois troops in the field.

Communications were read from Comrades H. C. Higginson (Romeo), of Muscatine, Ia.; G. M. Walters, Fulton, Kas.; and D. B. Moorehouse, of Davenport, Ia.

Comrade Stephens suggested the propriety of forming a G. A. R. Post composed exclusively of members of the Nineteenth Illinois, to be known as the Joseph R. Scott Post. After considerable discussion the matter was referred to a committee consisting of Comrades Bremner, Beatty, and Stephens, to report at the next meeting on the advisability of acting on the suggestion.

A communication was read from Capt. John R. Floyd asking that a representative of the club be sent to a meeting of the Board of Trustees for decorative purposes to be held next Sunday at the rooms of the Veteran Union League to make arrangements for Decoration-Day.

Comrades Christian, Stephens, and Bremner were appointed a committee to draw up suitable resolutions of respect to the memory of Comrade Joseph Skipsey, deceased, and report at the next meeting.

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to have printed and send to the members of the regiment a circular in regard to uniforming, arming, and equipping the club as an independent military organization.

The President announced that the new badges of the club would be ready in a few days, and would be in the hands of the Corresponding Secretary.

THE WRONG MAN.

FOUR ROUGHS MISTAKE A DETECTIVE FOR A "NIGGER TO HAVE FUN WITH."

Four young men met an inoffensive-looking colored man in front of 520 State street last night and determined to have some fun with him. Two of the four, Edward Duplessis and his brother, are professional athletes, boxers, club-swingers, and runners, and they anticipated a nice, pleasant time. The other two were Matt and Joe Ryan, ready to back up their athletic companions. Joe Ryan opened hostilities by rudely jostling the innocent colored man, who meekly stepped aside and said: "All right, boys." This didn't seemed to satisfy them, for they wanted a "scrap," and so Joe Ryan reached for the colored citizen's countenance. He didn't get there, however, for the colored citizen warded off the blow and opened his coat, showing a police star. Now all the latent fury in their breasts was aroused, and at the very thought of the "fun" they would have with him a smile o'erspread their faces and they sailed in. Joe Ryan was the first to meet disaster in the shape of a stunning blow on the top of his head from the butt of a revolver in the hand of the colored man, who was none other than Detective Joseph Shreve out on a stroll. While attending to Ryan Shreve saw Ed Duplessis, the "boxer," pick up a brick. Leaving Ryan Shreve started after the man with the brick, who immediately started off on a run. Shreve fired three shots in the ground as he ran to scare Duplessis, who, however, didn't stop until the officer had thumped him on the head two or three times. This fellow was taken to the station and locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct. Shreve escaped without a scrach, but bruised his thumb in the struggle with Duplessis. It was afterward learned that Joseph Ryan visited the Bennett Medical College and had his head bandaged up. The affair created great confusion, and it is said that one of the Ryans or the Duplessis who escaped fired two shots at Shreve as he ran away after Ed Duplessis. C. O. Duplessis, the brother of the prisoner, was at one time in charge of the Athenæum Gymnasium, but was discharged for being a brute.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. FRANCESCA ELMENREICH AS MARIE STUART.

Mme. Francesca Elmenreich, the renowned German tragedienne, made her first appearance here last evening with Isenstein's German dramatic company at McVicker's in the title part of Schiller's celebrated drama, "Marie Stuart." Although the prices had been raised for the occasion on account of the heavy expense in securing the celebrated star, yet the house was well filled, as was to be expected with a star of such magnitude and a cast that promised a most excellent support. Mme Elmenreich proved by her personation of Marie Stuart that her reputation as one of the ablest German tragediennes of the present day is well deserved. She has a fine presence, well-proportioned figure, a very flexible sonorous voice, and intense emotional powers. A better personation of this difficult part than that given by Mme. Elmenreich has not been seen in this city. But the performance as a whole fell short of its general expectation. To give "Marie Stuart" with good effect the part of Elizabeth, which is almost as exacting as the title part, must also be in competent hands. Miss Trautman, the able leading lady of Isenstein's company, was on the bills for that part and would no doubt have proved herself to be an Elizabeth worthy of Mme. Elmenreich's Marie Stuart had she been able to appear. The treat expected from the appearance together of two such fine tragediennes, however, was spoiled. About half an hour before the curtain rose Miss Trautman was taken sick with diphtheria, and an old Turner-Hall tragedienne, Elva Corfano, who had studied the part of Elizabeth, was hastily secured to take Miss Trautman's place. Of course she proved entirely inadequate to the task, and her miserable acting acted as a damper upon the entire cast. Still it was well worth the price of admission to see Mme. Elmenreich's most brilliant personation. It is understood that Mme. Elmenreich has been engaged to appear once more in one of her best characters next Sunday, and it is hoped that by that time Miss Trautman will have recovered to give her able support.

NOTES.

George Floyd, business manager for Lotta, leaves the city this morning to pave the way for his little star.

Lillian Spencer and her company arrived in the city yesterday from Little Rock, Ark., being obliged to cancel their dates at Memphis on account of the floods. They were unable to reach there.

Mr. Harry Hine is in the city representing the "La Belle Russe" company, which opens next Monday evening at McVicker's. Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, J. N. Gotthold, and Walter Dennis are in the company.

The announcement in yesterday's paper that Salvini's engagement in this city would begin at Haverly's next Sunday, and that he would be supported by Clara Morris, was in some respects incorrect. Signor Salvini's first appearance will be on Monday night, the company playing "The New Magdalen" Sunday night. The present engagement is announced as Salvini's farewell one in this country, and is rendered notable by the first performance in this city by Salvini of King Lear.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

William Brown, a desperate man, was found at an early hour yesterday morning in the bedroom of Michael Dillon, at No. 540 Root street. Brown was in the act of removing Dillon's pocketbook from his pantaloons when the younger Dillon covered the burglar with a revolver and requested him to throw up his hands. He was subsequently taken to the police station where he was searched, two revolvers and two razors being found on his person.

Mr. W. B. Taylor, a cattle-buyer for Taylor & Son, of Trenton, N. J., who has been ill at the Transit House for some time with pneumonia, died about 10 o'clock Saturday night. The deceased's wife has been in attendance upon him for several days. The remains will be removed to his late home today for interment.

The following officers of the Mite Society were elected Saturday evening to serve the ensuing six months: Mrs. T. R. Cornwall, President; Mr. George Patison, Vice-President; Mrs. A. Plant, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Russell, Secretary; Mrs. G. F. Swift, Treasurer.

Miss Emily F. Evans, of Chicago, and the choir of the Winter Street M. E. Church will go to Sandwich, Ill., Tuesday, the 20th inst., and will give a complimentary entertainment for the benefit of the church at that point.

The Citizens' League is making an example of the saloonkeepers who sell liquor to minors and allow them to play pool. Capt. Palmer, who has the work in charge, has sworn out warrants for J. O. Halloran, No. 1047 Forty-seventh street; James Mahoney, Patrick Nolan, and Margaret Kenneday, all charged with the above complaints.

The Church of St. Rose of L'ma, on Ashland avenue, near Forty-seventh street, is rapidly approaching completion, the plastering having been completed last Thursday. The dedication will take place some time during the summer.

A man of dark complexion, about 24 years of age and neatly dressed, is working the saloonkeepers. His mode of doing business is to collect faucets, promising to have them plated and return them for 50 cents apiece. He has collected about a dozen, and up to the latest returns has failed to return them.

EVANSTON.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of George Cookson, who shot and hung himself in Mr. George Watson's barn last Saturday morning, which was held in the afternoon of the same day, developed nothing further than that the suicide was deliberately conceived and executed. A letter which the deceased had written was read, stating that the young man had been lonely ever since the death of his father about a year ago, and he "wanted to go to him." What is most remarkable about the case is that it seems as if, after shooting himself, the half-dead, bleeding man had gone to the sink and shaved himself, and then simply pulled himself off his feet with the rope over the crossbeam. He must have strangled, as his feet touched the floor when he was cut down.

The choirs of the various churches are making special preparations for their Easter Sunday music. The Congregational people will listen to a double quartet.

The college boys are making considerable efforts to get up a first-class base-ball nine for the coming season in the intercollegiate season. Eighteen of the most promising players have been ordered into the gymnasium for a routine of practice under Director Duplessis' training, and the nine will be selected from these. The convention of delegates from the various colleges in the league will be held next Friday afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The University of Wisconsin, University of Michigan, Northwestern University, and Racine College are already represented, and there is some expectation that Beloit College will also enter the league.

ELECTION FRAUDS PUNISHED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 10.—Thomas Maher Jr., Isaac L. Street, and Joseph Myers, convicted of making fraudulent returns as election officers, were each sentenced to three months' imprisonment, fined $100, and disfranchised for four years.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

SANITARY MATTERS.

The Memphis System of Sewerage a Complete Failure.

Some of the Causes That Make New Orleans Healthful.

A Means of Effectually Cleansing the Chicago River Suggested.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 3.—[Special Correspondence.]—Two years ago the sanitary condition of this city was the special theme of the National Health Association, and caused a vast deal of discussion. Experts from all sections of the country—sanitarians, philosophers, engineers, inventors, editors, and all kinds of people who scent dangers afar off—came, investigated, reported, and planned according to the object each individual had in view. At that time the system in vogue in Memphis was in high favor and gave the best promise of success of all that were proposed. Under the stimulus of prospective profits a company was chartered, with Mr. Waring at the head and many prominent citizens in the corporation. The franchises were remarkably liberal and attractive to those who desired the strictest kind of monopoly privileges.

Starting under such advantages, the stock was placed in the market, and at first had liberal takers, but as an unusually healthy summer succeeded the interest flagged. So the enterprise dragged slowly and in fact no work was done. One of the provisions of the charter required that a certain amount of specified work must be done within two years. But opposition of a most determined character on the part of citizens whose properties would be invaded, the want of funds, and a lack of interest combined to prevent a consummation of the plan. The consequence is that the privileges of the company have been lost by lapse of limit and failure of terms. The very queer methods of the City Fathers in the administration of the Municipal Government had also a great deal to do with the failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the charter and its liberal franchises.

Latterly, however, the old company was galvanized into existence again, and, becoming hopeful of securing specific grants and subsidies from the new City Government, made arrangements to seek a renewal of its former privileges. The old incorporators, however, have not employed that newspaper support that is very necessary here to carry any point or scheme. Their efforts have thus far been comparatively feebly made, and altogether there is a lack of the vigor and power that were employed in the first instance. On the heels, too, of a threatened suit there comes to us the report of Dr. Thornton, of the Memphis Board of Health, in which the appalling death-rate of that ill-starred city is attributed to the sewerage system in use there. So the ghastly talk of death-traps, sewer gas, insidious air poisons, typhoid-saturated waters, death, and percentage of mortuary reports have become the theme of conversation and opinion on this subject. It is probable that if the health report of Memphis had been deferred awhile there would have been little or no opposition here to the scheme of the sewerage company. But the ventilation of the palpable fact that stands out so glaringly in the terrible death rate of Memphis has alarmed and frightened everybody who is interested in the matter.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

With a view to discovering the tone of public sentiment in the matter, I made a tour of investigation to secure an exhaustive view of the premises and discover the opinions of physicians, merchants, and all persons whose views are worthy of attention in every avenue of life and business here. My conclusion is that there will not be a consummation of the plan of the sewerage company, because the opposition is so very decided that every legal and other means will be employed and exhausted to prevent the system from being applied. Summing up the objections, they amount to-wit: If sewage is confined as proposed and disposed of in pipes and reservoirs, the concentration of sewer-gas will become a very dangerous and poisonous element in the houses of this city. The traps that would be used are really traps, for, it matters not how carefully they are made and cared for, they cannot and do not prevent the presence of the insidious ethereal poison of sewer-gas from occurring in all places so trapped. The impression also prevails that blood-poison diseases of all kinds would become more prevalent and virulent than ever under the influence of sewer-gas. The explanation of the peculiar healthfulness and efficacy of the present system of sewerage used in New Orleans, rests in the following argument: This city is twelve miles in length, and averages about two miles in width. It has plenty of room, so that there is ample ventilation about the grounds, houses and surroundings of each family. The caustic earth is very fertile, and eats up a very large amount of the sewage matter which it absorbs. The only dangerous places are those localities where an excessive amount of fecal and decomposed matters remains unapplied by the destructive forces of natural and chemical influences. The surface of escape for evaporated sewage is very large, much greater than in any other city of this size on this continent. The chemical elements of bromine, chlorine and other acids and alkaline vapors of a disinfecting character, are very largely prevalent in this city, which is daily and nightly swept by the chemical-laden winds, which blow from all the vast water areas which surround this city on all sides. The purification produced by these salts indicates that the atmosphere is saturated with potent disinfecting qualities to a much larger extent in this city than in any other of its kind and size in America or Europe.

With regard to drainage, I find that storm water serves as the best scavenger that this city can have, and it is to be wished that such means with sufficient power for removal of surface filth would occur oftener. The wealthiest city in the world could not afford the expense incident and necessary to keep the streets of this city clear of mud and filth. Hence the fact is very palpable that frequent washing rains are the most welcome friends that visit New Orleans. The surface water, often freighted with house and cesspool sewage, finds its way by the canals and is carried by the pumps and drainage-ways into far-off depositories in sea water. The chemical solvents in these waters quickly dispose of all refuse matters, and destroy what would be seriously deleterious if the city was not thus delivered from their presence and influences.

A HEALTHY PEOPLE.

A remarkable feature in this connection is the fact that people who live along the course of and near to the drainage canals suffer less from the zymotic diseases of this climate than those who live in apparently more favored localities. The canals referred to are broad ditches, usually twelve to twenty-five feet wide, having a passage-way through the centre of certain streets or at the sides of avenues. They contain ordinarily a depth of from one to eight feet of drainage accumulations. The bottoms are thickly coated with fetid mud. The average current is rapid to within a few squares of where the drainage machines are located, at which point the waters are sluggish and almost without movement, the current being nearly entirely made by the exhausting process of the pumps. Notwithstanding all of these objectionable features, also the fact that the stench that arises from the canals is very nasty and disagreeable to the sense of smell, there are numerous residences of all grades from fine to poor habitations along their courses, and the residents are as healthy as in any other part of the city. The people who occupy the houses tell me that usually they do not notice anything disagreeable, and only occasionally, under peculiar circumstances of an aggravated character, is the odor unpleasant. Hence it is evident that there are no mephitic or noxious qualities in the exhalations from the canals.

Along these drains the streets are usually lined with China trees, and the rich, luxuriant vegetation which they present indicates very clearly that their vast surface of leaves serves a perfect purpose in eliminating poisons from the surrounding air and turning the healthful product of the natural chemical laboratory into that oxygen which vitalizes and hardens these tough people into animated sole-leather. The immense amount of root fibre which derives sustenance from the canals and their freight of sewage is another destructive or absorbing force, which serves as an invaluable aid in disposing of what might otherwise prove deleterious. So, taking all these arguments into consideration, it is considered that the present sewerage system is the best, and any other method will find violent and decided opposition.

A common and efficient method of disposing of sewer gas now in vogue in this city is to keep a jet of illuminating gas burning in every pipe that ventilates vaults. Such a method is also found useful when employed in ordinary poorly ventilated water-closets when it is necessary to remove the deposits of this kind of filth receptacles. The evacuations are made by vidangeurs, who use an odorless apparatus, the employment and method of operating which are enforced very strictly by the sanitary laws of the Board of Health. The sewage is carried away in air-closed and deodorized vessels, and the matter disposed of according to fixed rules that insure safety to the health of the people.

CHICAGO'S REMEDY.

Instituting a comparison of the canal surface sewerage of this city with that of Chicago, the difference lies in the fact that our marine, salt-laden atmosphere is filled with the components of the sea, while that of Chicago is simply pure water without any chemical elements. Hence the exhalations here are disintegrated and purified by the processes of chemical affinities and combustions, while in Chicago the elements of putridity have to be eliminated or modified by the application of disinfectant and dissolvent forces. Yet the purity of the clear and cold atmosphere of your city doubtless serves as a desiccator, and perhaps the winds serve to prevent the formation of bacteria. I think it probable, too, that the vast amount of sulphurous acid evaporation from coal smoke that occurs in Chicago serves as a bacilliride, and this accounts for the healthfulness of the city. With regard to the disposal of the unpleasant accumulations that surge like a black, fetid, Stygian tide on the Chicago River, it seems to me that it can be materially disposed of by the following method: Use dredge-boats that will cleanse the river thoroughly, and carry the matter so excavated to some depository, where it can be made into fertilizer. This can be done at some point far south along the canal, where the odor would not disturb any one, and where shipments could be conveniently made. A tramway or railway could be used in winter for carrying the river filth deposits, and thus each spring the river would be fresh and free from impurities. This idea is not Utopian, but practicable, and, if carried out by an energetic company, the results can be made as profitable to the operators and as serviceable to the City of Chicago as the system of disposal of sewage is now to the rich association that has the exclusive monopoly of this kind of work in utilizing the sewage of Paris and drainage of the Seine.

Some day during this century of wonderful changes and remarkable occurrences Chicago will find her present limits containing over a million of people. Her citizens then, as they have always been in the past, will doubtless be equal to any and all emergencies that may occur, and they will find some method of making the Chicago River an artery of health-giving qualities instead of a mephitic vein of black, poisonous compounds. It always requires some one to set the proper minds to work to invent whatever is necessary to remedy an evil or meet the exigencies of a case. Hence I suggest the idea herein contained, and will be happy to learn of its success.

I. E. NAGLE.

NEW YORK'S WATER.

Report of the Commission Appointed by Mayor Edson—A New Croton Aqueduct Recommended.

[New York *Tribune*, March 10.]—The report of the Water Commission appointed by Mayor Edson, at the request of the State Senate, was transmitted to the Senate yesterday. The commission was formed to examine the plan prepared by the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct and other engineers for a new aqueduct and additional storage capacity for Croton water, and to report on the probable cost, the time required for the execution of the work, etc. It was composed of O. B. Potter, John T. Agnew, William Dowd, Amos F. Eno, and Hugh N. Camp. They listened to a large number of persons, including engineers who are deemed experts in hydraulics, and contractors and dam-builders, who have been employed on some of the largest water-works in the country. The feasibility of bringing water from the Ramapo water-shed in New Jersey, and schemes for tapping Lake George and the Adirondack region, were presented. The commission unanimously agrees that the bringing of an additional supply of water from the Croton water-shed is the most feasible scheme, and that the supply from this source will be adequate for the next twenty-five years, or until the consumption of water by the city shall exceed 250,000,000 gallons per day. The Commissioners are of the opinion that the health, security, and growth of the city imperatively require an increased supply of pure and wholesome water; and that such measures should be taken by the Legislature as will enable it to secure and provide such increased supply at the earliest day practicable. The introduction of salt water for cleaning the streets, gutters, and sewers, and for extinguishing fires, was considered, and condemned because it would require a double system of pipes in the streets and buildings.

The report says that the Croton Aqueduct is now in condition to deliver from 95,000,000 to 98,000,000 gallons per day. It cannot be relied on to deliver more. When the aqueduct was built the population of the city was 350,000; it is now over 1,300,000. This increase, together with the increased demand for water by the rapidly-growing manufactures of the city, has so greatly increased the consumption of water that in many parts of the city it will now only run on the lower floors, and sometimes only in the basements and cellars. For these reasons the commission declares that a new aqueduct should be built immediately, large enough to carry all the available water in the Croton water-shed, and, with the present one, any additional supply which the city may hereafter secure from that locality. The present aqueduct, the commission believes, should not be less than fifteen feet in clear inside diameter. Its length from the proposed dam at Quaker Bridge to Sedgwick avenue will be twenty-six and one-half miles, or, if built from Croton Lake to the same point, twenty-seven and three-quarters miles. It can be built at a cost not exceeding $500,000 per mile, and can be finished within two and one-half years.

The statistics of the rainfall in the Croton water-shed show, according to the report, that it is capable of furnishing at least 250,000,000 gallons per day. The present storage capacity gives a total of 8,586,000,000 gallons. In such years of drouth as 1880 and 1881, in order to be certain of a supply of 100,000,000 gallons per day, additional storage reservoir of a capacity of at least 4,000,000,000 gallons should be built at once. Further provision must be made as the city increases in population. Two plans are considered for the storage of water. One contemplates a large reservoir of 3,635 acres, including the present Croton Lake, known as the Quaker Bridge Reservoir, holding 32,000,000,000 gallons. By the other plan smaller reservoirs are proposed on the Croton River and its main branches. The Commissioners conclude, from the evidence of engineers and contractors, that the Quaker Bridge Dam, although when completed it will be the largest strucure of the kind in the world, is practicable, provided it be built on solid bottom, with a width at the bottom equal to its hight; that the cost should be within $5,000,000; and that it can be constructed within five and one-half years. They are divided in opinion as to whether this dam should be built, or separate dams for storing water in the Croton basin at and above the Croton Dam; and, whether, in case the Quaker Bridge Dam be built, any reservoirs should be constructed in addition to the one proposed near Brewster's Station.

It is recommended that the question of an additional water-supply be referred to an unprejudiced commission, which shall be appointed in such a manner as to secure the greatest impartiality, and which shall have charge of the construction of the work. The Commissioners say that there can be no question that there is great waste of Croton water in this city, and they recommend that all necessary powers be given the Commissioner of Public Works to prevent this waste.

THE DUKE DE MORNY.

Why He Came to New York.

[New York Letter to Boston *Gazette*.]—Speculation is rife as to the appearance of the young Duke de Morny in this city. He came over very quietly, and except for a paragraph in the papers no one would have known he was here. No special fuss is being made over him in society that I know of, and, though there is gossip at the clubs, there is not much said about him in the public prints. The real reason for the young Duke's presence here is known to a few. Before he came of age the young Duke de Morny visited this country in charge of his tutor. He spent some time in New York, where he saw a young lady, the daughter of one of our best known citizens, whom he thought he would like to marry. I do not know whether it was a case of love at first sight or whether he knew of the wealth in the family. However, before he had even been introduced to the young lady he sought her father and told him who he was, and that he had an income of a certain amount, and that he would like to marry his daughter, and asked the father what settlement he would make in case of such an event. The father, like a good parent and true American, would not listen to the young man's overtures, as he had heard even then of the dissolute life he was leading. He, however, told the circumstances to his wife, who is a very ambitious woman with a democratic craving for titles, and who holds the largest bank account in the family. She argued with her husband for some time, but to no purpose. Then she found some means of meeting the Duke and assuring him that he had her sympathy if not coöperation in the matter.

During this time the daughter had had no introduction to the young man, and of course had no means of knowing whether she should like him if she should know him, but she inherits a good deal of her mother's ambition and love of titles, and the idea of being a Duchess, even with such a Duke, had its attractions for her. But the father was not to be moved, and in the meantime the tutor, having got wind of what was going on, wrote to the folks at home, and the Duke de Morny was immediately recalled from the United States. The mother could not get the thoughts of such a marriage out of her mind, and, without saying what she wanted to go to Europe for, she packed up her bags, and told her husband that she was going to take a trip across the Atlantic with her daughter. He, being a little suspicious, tried to persuade her not to go; but she insisted that her health and the health of her daughter demanded it, so she carried her point but the husband remained at home. What happened in France I do not know; but I have my suspicions that the mother renewed her acquaintance with the young Duke, as she appeared quite radiant when she returned to New York.

In the meantime the Duke de Morny had this disgraceful affair with the unfortunate Russian actress, whose suicide for his sake very recently was the sensation of the hour in Paris, and his extravagant habits had run through the fortune that he came into possession of when he became of age. Now he is penniless, that is, comparatively. He has sufficient money for the wants of an ordinary man perhaps, but a mere nothing for a Duke of his tastes and habits. His arrival in New York is pretty well understood to mean that he is more determined than ever to marry this young American girl and her fortune. The father knows perfectly well what the result of such a marriage would be, and he has set his face firmly against it. No amount of coaxing on the part of the mother will induce him to change his mind. She is a weak rather than vicious woman, and would really be distressed to bring about a family breach. So the case stands just about as it did when the Duke de Morny first set his eyes upon the daughter of this wealthy house. Continual dropping wears away a stone, it is said, and it may be that the mother and daughter, who covet the title rather than the man, hope to finally accomplish their end. But for the sake of the happiness of this young girl we can only hope that the stone in this case will prove harder than the one of the proverb.

THE AMAZON OF PARK ROW.

"Bones," the Bootblack, Righteously Chastised by a Tattered Damsel.

[New York *Times*.]—There was an unwonted commotion at Park row and Ann street, where a fraction of the ungilded juvenile population of the city, male and female, were circulating the evening papers and attempting to negotiate contracts for shining boots, at 5 o'clock last evening, which originated, seethed, and terminated thus: A dilapidated urchin of about 10 years was gloomily counting his pennies, with his papers under his arm, at this hour and place, when a depraved urchin, to whom was attached a box of boot-polishing materials, swooped down upon him, seized his pennies, and fled in the direction of the post-office. The outraged smaller boy seized him by the remnant of his coat-tail as he departed, and was thus wafted with him across the street through a labyrinth of street-cars, wagons, and horses, bellowing meanwhile at the top of a voice altogether out of proportion to the remainder of his anatomy. When the twain reached the opposit sidewalk the big boy was so annoyed by the assiduity of the other's attentions that he proceeded to confer upon him a scientific thrashing. The remainder of the newspaper trade became at once interested and rushed across the street in a body to witness the operation, and the circulation of the evening papers suffered a temporary suspension. The big boy was encouraged by his audience to do the job carefully and thoroughly, and though the smaller boy screamed, begged, and implored no one interfered; but the little girls in the circle of spectators cried that it was a shame.

A tattered damsel, aged, perhaps, 13 years, turned the corner of Ann street at this interesting juncture with a bundle of papers under her arm. She observed the excitement on the other side of the street, became interested, and darted across. The sensation her advent created among the gamins convinced outsiders that she was a personage of some importance and previous reputation in affairs of a similar nature—a surmise which subsequent events fully justified.

"Wot's the row?" inquired the tattered damsel breathlessly, elbowing her way toward the centre of the crowd.

"Bones is mashing a kid," chorused two or three little girls together.

At the sound of the tattered damsel's voice the wight designated as "Bones" suddenly ceased his pugilistic operations, turned pale, and made a frantic effort to break through the crowd and get into a space where his legs might benefit him.

"Take my papers!" cried the tattered damsel, handing them to a conscienceless small boy, who at once defaulted. The crowd gave way before her, the luckless Bones made several fruitless attempts to get out of the ring, and then began to wail in anticipation of his impending doom, although he was taller by half a head than his Nemesis. The little Amazon, amid the joyful plaudits of the crowd, grasped him by the hair and delivered a series of what she called "smashers" upon his features with so much fervor that the life-blood began to stream from his nose, and his screams and bellowings were heard in Chambers street. But the tattered damsel was not yet through with him. She next fastened both hands in his hair and made several attempts to dislocate his neck. Then she gave him a final blow upon his ensanguined countenance and turned her attention to his little victim, about whom the other little newsgirls had sympathetically gathered. The poor little fellow's nose was also bleeding and his lip was badly cut. The tattered damsel produced a grimy handkerchief and sent one of her maids of honor to dip it into the drinking-fountain. Then she wiped the blood from his face and asked:

"Wot was he lickin' ye fer?"

"He—he stole my—my money," sobbed the little fellow.

The tattered damsel dropped the handkerchief and looked ominously around for Bones again. That discomfited youth, deeming danger past, was trying to stanch the flow of gore from his nose at a lamp-post, wailing dismally meanwhile and surrounded by an interested crowd. The tattered damsel made another descent upon him, and, seeing escape was impossible, he screamed, cowered, and gave himself up for lost.

"Where's the kid's money?" she asked savagely.

"Here 'tis!" cried the culprit, diving into a pocket. "Don't lick me no more! I'll give it to you."

"I guess you will, too," said the tattered damsel with withering irony. "See here! The *next* time you touch that little boy I'll lick you." She gave the money back to its tearful owner just as the cry was raised:

"The cop's coming!"

The tattered damsel ocularly verified this statement, and darted into the post-office, giving Bones a parting thump as she passed him, whereat he howled afresh. A moment later she was inquiring for the youth to whom she had trusted her papers. Her awful comment when she failed to find him was:

"I'll kill that chump' next time he comes around here!"

AMONG THE ELECTRICIANS

Drawbaugh's Telephone Contest—A Storage-Battery Patent Twenty Years Old—Rumored Intentions of the Bell Telephone Company.

New York *Post*.]—Within the next week it is expected that the taking of testimony before an examiner appointed by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in the now famous patent case of the People's Telephone Company (Drawbaugh patents) against the American Bell Telephone Company will be finished, and the case again taken into court. A decision is not looked for earlier than October, but it is certain to be settled before the end of the year. The appeal will be to the Supreme Court of the United States, but, should the case now on trial in Pennsylvania be decided against the Bell Company, the injunctions restraining the scores of inventors of modified telephones from putting them into use would be worthless, and until the question was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States the telephone field would be open to every one. The latest piece of evidence on Drawbaugh's side is the production of a book published in 1875 upon noted Pennsylvanians, containing an account of Drawbaugh's device for talking over an electric wire.

Within the last few weeks Drawbaugh has been granted patents for several new forms of telephone receivers, which, it is claimed, are great improvements upon the telephones now in use. One patent is issued for a carbon receiver in which the carbon diaphragm and carbon buttons are so arranged that the rattle of the carbons when the diaphragm vibrates is sufficiently loud to attract attention from any part of a large room, and a call-bell is therefore not needed. By changing the position of the carbons they are instantly adjusted for talking purposes. A second patent is for a receiving trumpet which magnifies the sound of a telephone to such a degree that a message can be understood ten feet away from the instrument. Repeated experiments with these telephones have been made in this city with complete success, and whether or not Drawbaugh wins or loses his suit with the Bell Company, the loud-speaking telephone is certain to be introduced before long.

Electricians are interested at present in the discovery in the Patent Office of a patent issued Feb. 26, 1861, to C. Kirchof, a New Yorker, for an electric battery which presents all the features of the storage batteries in use at the present day—lead plates immersed in acidulated water, which become coated with oxide of lead. The principle appears to be the same as that of the Planté (French) storage battery, and the storage batteries now in market must hereafter rely upon peculiarities of construction instead of comprehensive claims.

It has been rumored this week that the Bell Telephone Company, with a view to organizing a competition with the Western Union Telegraph Company, has been quietly buying a controlling interest in local telephone companies all over the country. By connecting these different telephone exchanges with telegraph systems, it will be possible to send messages from subscribers in one city to subscribers in another city in less time than can be done at present, the message going by telephone from the subscriber's office to the exchange, then from city to city by telegraph, and then from the exchange to the subscriber's office by telephone.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 2.—[Boston *Herald*.]—A week ago two men were arrested here on suspicion of having come out from New York with the express intention of shooting at and presumably hitting the Princess. The whole matter of the arrest was very quietly managed. The men could give no account of themselves. Though they went round armed with revolvers they had no credentials about them in the shape of incipient consumption, bronchitis, or even nervous prostration, to establish a fair claim to a right to stay in Bermuda. Moreover, the New York police had sent out by the same steamer with them very derogatory reflections on their character. All this has led the authorities here to a determination to lock the men up till the Princess shall have gone.

Certain it is that great vigilance is exercised over all the movements of Louise. Last week, for example, a public reception was given her in St. George's, twelve miles from Hamilton. Two roads lead to the place, and it was impossible to learn by which she would either go or return. Indeed, she returned by neither, but suddenly embarked on a gunboat that had been sent round and came back by water.

"ALECK" STEPHENS.

"Perley," writing to the Boston *Journal* of Alexander H. Stephens' life in Washington says: "He used to room at the National, where his faithful colored attendant carried him about as one would a sick lad. He generally ate in his own room, and pork was his aversion. Once a new waiter, in bringing his breakfast, had put a plate of sausage-meat on the tray, but, to his astonishment, he had no sooner put the plate before Mr. Stephens than he found it thrown at his head. In a moment the Georgian's wrath was over, and he gave the astonished darky half a dollar, with instructions never to serve him with the unclean beast in any shape. His favorit dish was a fat young raccoon, and the darkies in Virginia always found him ready to purchase the result of successful coon hunts.

DAVID DAVIS.

He Continues to Deny the Stories of His Approaching Marriage, in Spite of Recent Rumors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—[Special.]—For more than a year the gossips of the Capital have been insisting that David Davis was intent upon marriage, and for every intimation of that kind made to him in the same time, including a new report circulated within the present week, Mr. Davis has been prompt and somewhat too emphatic in denial. The gossips are in their latest correct. It is, of course, the business of no one but Mr. Davis except the young lady—she is said to be young—who is to be Mrs. Davis No. 2, if he chooses in his riper years to take a wife. No one has questioned his right, even here, where everybody presumes to question many of the rights of all prominent persons from the President down to Senator Tabor. Perhaps if he had brought his "intended" to the Capital, introduced her to all the nice people he knew, allowed the society correspondents to describe her costumes, at a half dozen receptions, and otherwise exhibited her for public inspection and criticism, permitting it to be understood that the lady was to be Mrs. Davis when Congress should have adjourned, he could have gone away toward his second choice without causing more than a ripple of excitement.

RESULTS OF SECRECY.

As it is, his secretiveness, which is a marked characteristic of the man, has made him game for several correspondents who are now watching his movements with an eagerness that is stimulated by the remembrance of his repeated attempts during recent months to throw everybody off the track and give the impression that the stories about his intended marriage with a blooming young woman of the old North State were all "stuff and nonsense." While he has succeeded in some instances, he has been unable to convince all to whom he has told his funny white lies that there was not some fire under the smoke in the direction of Fayetteville. It was only a day or two ago in his own private room at the Capitol that he flatly denied the story that he was to be married as soon as his term as a Senator should expire. He was sitting in his favorit attitude, his well-rounded body supported in one spacious armchair, his gaitered feet resting in another chair set opposit, his head lolling comfortably down on one side, and his deep-set, quizzical eyes looking through the smoke of a large cigar to the friend who had dared to ask him if the new report was true. With an impatient shifting of the gaitered feet and a transfer of the cigar from one hand to the other.

HE DENIES THE SOFT IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. Davis, after a moment of reflection, answered with a sort of Jesse Rural innocence of manner: "Now, what nonsense that is. What does an old fellow like me want to get married for?"

This was his reply to a privileged acquaintance. To one or two Senators who ventured to make furtive inquiries, he was not so amiable in his responses, but stamped about with that delightfully humorous semblance of indignation that one enjoys so much upon the stage and that no one who knows Mr. Davis would regard as at all dangerous in him. That Mr. Davis has been aware that he was an object of tender concern, and that he has enjoyed the curiosity of the "society" ladies of the Capital, there can be no doubt. On a recent Saturday he made his appearance at one of the White-House receptions in company with a pleasing young lady.

A MYSTERIOUS LADY.

Everybody knew him. Few of the great throng of ladies assisting Mrs. McElroy and the greater crowd of ladies who were forced in a dense mass through Red and Blue rooms knew the lady whom he escorted so carefully. When he came to the receiving party he and the lady were turned out of the line and into the space behind Mrs. McElroy, and those who stood with her to greet the callers. "My dear"—this to the young lady—"My dear, this is Mrs. Pendleton," or Mrs. Miller, or whoever else it happened to be. The tone of address was affectionate as well as the words, and all the ladies were straightway buzzing it about that this must be Judge Davis' fiancée. The Judge saw that he had aroused a great deal of curiosity, and it was with palpable regret that he was compelled, in response to a matter-of-fact reminder that he had not introduced the lady by name, to apologize for having forgotten to say that the lady was his son's wife.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

Suicide of S. B. Paige, a Prominent Northwestern Business-Man.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 11.—[Special.]—At 10 o'clock today, at his room in the Kimball House, in this city, Mr. S. B. Paige committed suicide. The circumstances of the case and the history of Mr. Paige make a story of dramatic interest. He was the senior member of the Davenport sawmill firm of Paige, Dixon & Co., the leading member and President of the Paige & Sexsmith Lumber Company of Duluth, Minn., and a partner in the sawmill firm of S. B. & J. A. Paige, at Oshkosh, Wis. For thirty years Mr. Paige was a resident and business-man of Oshkosh, Wis. During the burning of the Beckwith House in that city, about the 14th of August, 1881, Mrs. Paige lost her life. She was in one of the rear rooms on the upper floor and was suffocated by the smoke. Out of this death grew suits which have attracted a large degree of attention in the Wisconsin courts. A report of one of these trials was made in THE TRIBUNE of Oct. 11, 1882. It was alleged by Charles Rief, a fireman of Oshkosh, that at the time the Beckwith House burned Mr. Paige offered a reward of $5,000 for the recovery of the body of his wife, dead or alive. On the strength of this the case was tried in the lower court and decided adversely to Mr. Paige. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, by which the case was remanded for trial. It is reported that another suit—one of slander—against Mr. Paige had more recently been commenced, but of this your correspondent cannot affirm definitly. It is certain that these suits preyed upon the mind of Mr. Paige to an unusual degree. He has often been heard to say that he would spend his last dollar in fighting them from the standpoint of principle. The loss of his wife in the terrible way she died was another circumstance which doubtless had its effect in the suicidal act of today. Mr. Paige was possessed of ample fortune, and he and his wife spent many years in travel, visiting all the countries of the world together. From the time of the calamity alluded to until the present Mr. Paige has made Davenport his home. Occasionally he would visit the pineries or his mills at Oshkosh and Duluth. On the 9th of January last he was united in marriage at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mrs. Mary E. Fagan, returning to this city a week later, and not having been away since. This morning the guests at the hotel noticed nothing strange about the actions of Mr. Paige. He breakfasted as usual. At 10 o'clock he told his wife that he was suffering from a cold, and would not attend church. Mrs. Paige started fifteen minutes later, leaving her husband in his room. At 12:30 she returned, and, proceeding to the room, her eyes met the lifeless form of her husband. He was lying upon the bed, his right arm thrown across his chest. In his hand was a small Colt's revolver, and in his right temple a hole from which the blood was oozing. The pulse was motionless. A card had been left upon the table reading as follows:

SUNDAY, March 11.—MY DEAR, DEAR WIFE: Oh! I feel terribly. My brain is whirling. Do not blame me. I will be rid of pain soon. I wish to be buried at Oshkosh by the Knights Templar. Farewell. Your loving husband,

SIMON.

The Coroner's inquest immediately followed. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by his own hand, and that he was laboring under mental depression. The post-mortem examination disclosed some unusual facts. The ball penetrated the skull at the anterior portion of the temporal bone, making a hole nearly circular and about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. A small amount of the brain substance oozed from the opening. The soft parts were discolored by powder, the fumes of which escaped from the wound when an incision was made. The heart was found to be of normal size and healthy. The business firms of which Mr. Paige was the financial head have diversified connections. THE TRIBUNE correspondent made inquiries to learn what effect his death would have. The correspondent was told that the assets would amount to $250,000 above all liabilities, and that the various mills were all doing a prosperous business and would not be at all affected by the death.

Mrs. Megrue, Wife of a Cincinnati Grain-Dealer, the Victim of Her Own Act.

CINCINNATI, O., March 11.—[Special.]—West End society was startled today by the suicide of the wife of Joseph R. Megrue, of the firm of Megrue & Dykins, proprietors of the large grain houses near the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton depot. The lady was 35 years of age, was formerly a Miss Mayer, of Lockport, N. Y., and was married to Mr. Megrue fourteen years ago, two children being the fruits of the marriage—Annie, aged 11, and Enoch, a bright boy of 7. In November last the lady exhibited symptoms of a brain disease known as hyperemia, and was ordered to Florida by the family physician, but the trip did not result beneficially. Her condition grew worse, and moroseness and childishness became marked characteristics. Mr. Megrue watched her night and day. Awakening this morning at 6 o'clock he felt his wife's hand feeling around under his pillow, but did not until afterward attach much importance to the act. Arising an hour later he stepped into an adjoining room for a moment, and as he went through the door old Mrs. Mayer entered the apartment. Mrs. Megrue asked her mother to step outside and see whether Annie wasn't calling. Left alone for the moment, Mrs. Megrue seized her husband's pistol, a large weapon kept for the benefit of burglars, and sent a ball diagonally through her head, the ball entering at the right temple and emerging at the top of the head. Death was instantaneous. Mr. Megrue, hearing the report, ran back to the room just too late to catch the body as it was falling to the floor. He took the weapon from her hand, and, as he straightened up, prepared it for taking his own life.

Before he could complete the act a relative named Theodore Blynn entered and grappled him from behind and a desperate struggle took place during which Blynn called vainly for help. Once the hostler came near the door; but, seeing the men fighting like maniacs, and his mistress lying in her own blood on the floor, he ran off yelling for help. Mr. Gosling, a neighbor, responded, and Mr. Megrue was overpowered. He is now prostrated, and his ominous quietness causes a close watch to be kept upon him. His revolver, razors, and pocket-knife have been taken from the apartment in which he lays. Mrs. Megrue was a finished musician and a lady of many graceful accomplishments. In the best society of the city she was prominent and popular. Her family in Lockport, N. Y., were people of refinement. Two of her sisters, who frequently visited her here, were great favorits in social circles.

AN AMERICAN STORY VIA ENGLAND.

[London *St. James' Gazette*.]—A remarkable instance of presence of mind on the part of an actress is reported from Cheiseaville, in Texas. At a part of the piece where she was the only person on the stage she was informed from the wings that a fire had broken out behind the scenes. Instead of making a precipitate retreat, and thereby causing a disastrous panic—as nine persons out of ten in her position would have done—she quietly ordered the curtain to be lowered, and stepping to the footlights, she said to the audience: "Ladies and gentlemen—A drama in real life as terrible as unexpected has just been enacted behind the scenes. Our manager, in a fit of jealousy, has killed the leading lady and cut his own throat afterwards. This double tragedy prevents, of course, the continuance of the performance. The bodies have been removed to a neighboring house, where they are to be seen." The public, whose curiosity was naturally very much excited, cleared the theatre with the utmost promptitude, but without accident, no one feeling the sense of danger which constitutes, in fact, the greatest peril on such occasions; but, instead of the two corpses which they expected to find, they only saw a thick column of smoke rising from the rear of the building they had just vacated.

DEATHS.

ORME—March 11, at his residence, 4616 Wentworth-av., A. Orme.

Funeral notice hereafter.

FOLEY—At the residence of his parents, 370 Wabansia-av., Sunday morning, March 11, David Foley, aged 17 years, beloved son of Lawrence and Catherine Foley.

Funeral notice hereafter.

SAYRE—March 11, Thomas G. Sayre, aged 1 year 1 month and 4 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 67 North La Salle-st., Tuesday morning, March 13, at 10:15, by carriages to Calvary.

IGEL—At Summerdale, Ill., March 11, William G. Igel, aged 26 years.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's papers.

PARKER—March 10, at his residence, near Nashotah, Wis., of apoplexy, Capt. Thomas L. Parker, aged 70 years.

Funeral Tuesday, March 13, at 2 p. m., from residence.

LAWSON—March 10, Elick B. Lawson, aged 2 years 11 months.

Funeral to Graceland from 30 Ray-av., Monday, March 12, at 1 p. m. Friends invited.

DONOHUE—March 11, at 3:30 a. m., John Donohue, aged 30 years.

Funeral from his cousin's residence, 327 Calumet-av., March 12, to St. James' Church, where requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

SPURGIN—At La Grange, Ill., on the 11th inst., of dropsy of the heart, Rollo M. Spurgin, in his 20th year.

The funeral services will be held at the Congregational Church, La Grange, at 11:45 a. m. Tuesday, March 13. Trains leave Central Depot at 10 a. m., Union Depot at 11:06 a. m. The remains will be interred at Aurora, Ill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MISS MARY CALHOUN DIXON, WITH several of her pupils, will take part in the concert at the Newsboys' Home this evening, and give several recitations.

THE FIRST ANNUAL SESSION OF the Collegiate department of the Chicago Dental Infirmary will open Monday, March 12, 1883, and continue twenty weeks. Dentists of Illinois and graduates in medicine admitted. For further information address Dr. TRUMAN W. BROPHY, Corresponding Secretary, 125 State-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

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WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Will sell AT AUCTION

Monday, March 12, at 10 a. m.,

270 LOTS

Of very fine Spring Style, best make

Boots, Shoes & Slippers.

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REGULAR TRADE SALES

DRY GOODS,

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 9:30 A. M.,

AND

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 9:30 A. M.

Special consignments of Clothing, Woolens, Embroideries, Laces, Linens, Hats, Caps, Dress Goods, Cheviots, Rubber Coats, Cutlery, Shovels, Hardware, &c., &c.

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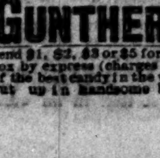
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Wednesday, March 14,

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These goods are fresh Spring Styles and are guaranteed regular in sizes and perfect in make and quality.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago. Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

GUNTHER'S CANDY. Suitable for presents. Try it once. 78 MADISON ST. CHICAGO. Send $1, $2, $3 or $5 for retail box by express (charges light) of the best candy in the world. Put up in handsome boxes.

THE PULPIT.

Prof. Swing Discusses Agnosticism Under the Disguise of "Reason and Imagination."

He Says It Is an Expression of the Bondage of the Age to the Letter of Demonstration.

"Knowledge Applied" Is the Subject of the Second Sermon of the Rev. Dr. Thomas' Series.

The Trouble Between Labor and Capital, He Thinks, Lies with Man and Not with Providence.

The Rev. J. H. Barrows Warns His Congregation Against the Careless Use of the Tongue.

PROF. DAVID SWING.

Reason and Imagination.

Prof. David Swing preached the following discourse at Central Music-Hall yesterday morning:

And I saw a new heaven and a new earth.—Rev., xxi., 1.

It seems the privilege of man not to dogmatize over the unseen things of the universe, but to meditate over them, and, if he is so disposed, to venture upon conjecture. The mind, when forbidden actual knowledge, is wont to busy itself with probabilities and possibilities, and from these it can draw comfort and happiness, if not information. The notorious Dr. Dick, whose writings formed the average family library of the second quarter of our century, imagined the punishment of the lost to consist largely in an isolation of the wicked from all communion with nature. They were in darkness perpetual, unable to look out toward a sun or moon or blue sky. In the midst of everlasting cloud they were to pass endless years, and because of that darkness came the wailing and the gnashing of teeth. His theory has this value: it asks us to ponder over the immense amount of happiness that comes to us from the freedom, the intellectual range of the mind. It is true that after gazing at the stars or the planets we still know little about them, but it is a measureless delight to be able to look at them as they are, though they are only bright spots in the sky. No feeling is more oppressive than that of imprisonment. The soul contains a form of personal infinity, and, to be content, must feel that all is open between it and the stars. Man may, from curiosity or love of variety, enter a deep cavern or descend into the deep crater of a volcano, but the happiest moment is that which sees him back again to resume his relations to the immensity of space. The dawn of day is made more sweet by the fact that night is a form of imprisonment and morning is the opening of the doors and an escape into liberty—the liberty of light and space.

The soul having been constructed upon this liberal principle it inherited the right to form ideas and conjectures over what may lie beyond the confines of all its sciences. It cannot by any means determine what is Heaven or what is Hell, nor what may be the condition of things upon the surface of Mars, or Jupiter, or Venus, but it may, it must, continue to make arguments of approximation and thus to take a few steps of imagination into those lands whose gates are closed against the men of science, however gifted and adventurous. It is not wholly to the credit of our period, that speculation regarding things beyond our horizon and beyond the grave has fallen into great unpopularity, for such a deadness and silence may indicate not a simple reaction against such imposture as the old church played upon our ancestors, and partly upon us, but may indicate a decline of that imagination which not only wrought in the domain of religion, but which helped to construct all the old poetry and the old arts. It is well enough to crush all of that old fancy which the church once thought the voice of inspiration, and whose dreams it formulated into doctrines, but it is not well to destroy all the imagination of the soul, and thus to cut down the tree which needed only to be grafted and trimmed. The sweet orange groves of the South are made out of those trees which once bore bitter fruit, and the rich, delicious olives come from old wild stocks whose great utility and powers science has turned along the paths of a better fruitage. Thus that religious imagination and affection which bore such bitter fruit as fell in the Middle Ages could be employed in our new era in growing for us new children better oranges and olives than those from even the orchards of Dante and Milton. Our period has cultivated the absolute and material to such a degree that we fear that instead of grafting the old tree of imagination it has cut it down as a cumberer of the ground and has sown with wheat and corn the field where it grew.

Toward such a desecration of holy grounds the scientists have lent a helping hand, for it is now about a hundred years since they began to attract us into their shops, that we might see things measured and weighed, and formed and dissolved, and that we might learn how much bread and meat were consumed in the composition of an oration, and a poem, and what food would turn most readily into the argument of a statesman or a lawyer. Emerging from those lessons we find our old poetry displaced by figures and quantities, and the map of Heaven put away to make room for the sections of land for sale in Dakota or Nebraska. Not all the reproach of such a change must fall upon the scientists, because they are themselves a result of a past which made the imagination a tyrant who formed laws and theologies out of his fancies, and who put men to death for a non-belief of his fantasies. The absurd fancy of the past taken in connection with its superstition and arrogance was indeed more to be deplored than the modified materialism of today. If one were compelled to choose between the mind of a Herbert Spencer, full of calculations, and weights, and measures, and a mind which would throw an inkstand at a devil or hang a poor woman for bewitching a family, one would ask instantly for the soul of Spencer, for one would better escape the happiness of imagination than be guilty of its bloody crimes.

The benevolence of the Creator has delivered us from such a dilemma, for He offers us the full privilege of following both science and imagination, and of asking them both to help us construct our moral world. It is our own error and folly if we become the slaves of either materialism or of fancy. Science—all pure reason—is not the destroyer of poetry and dream, but only their best friend; the one ready to check dogmatism, and fanaticism, and absurdity, and to point out to the religious dreamer the best path for his winged feet. Homer, and Virgil, and Shakspeare are instances of the poet's acting in partnership with reason. The ends and aims of these great poets are the actual and good in human life, and their poetic imagery and often extravagance are only the innocent but beautiful ornaments of their work; but the imaginative faculty of the Middle Ages, and of times reaching to the Salem witchcraft, was an end and aim in itself, and it shed human blood like a maniac mother who murders her children. What poetry may remain in our age or may come to it is or is to be modified by reason, and is indeed to be composed out of the lawful inferences of the deepest science and the deepest logic. Noble condition of intellectual development will that be when science and poetry shall be combined! when each mind shall ask the known to help it soar away to the unknown! Looking into the fire the heart will muse, or while musing the fire within will burn, and the heart will pass far away from its little cottage or narrow calling of the day and be an inhabitant of the broader country of God. In developing his reason perhaps man was compelled to slight his sentiments, because to rescue his reason from the mire of the past was a herculean task. To accomplish such a task and bring common sense back to humanity he had to omit all else of pleasure and duty; but now that reason is restored, perhaps the modern nations will return and bring back the forgotten poetry and thus make a grand age out of the two infinit powers—logic and dream. Not only had imagination become injured by the long accretions of folly, and terror, and superstition, but to the same degree the reasoning principle had become weak from disuse, and the most intelligent part of the human race suffered under a bad judgment and a bad creative faculty. It will be a stupendous task to bring back these dethroned kings and set them up in empires over which they shall reign in harmony. Not only reason can be dethroned, but such a fate can befall a noble fancy.

Agnosticism, so popular, is not more an expression of irreligion than of the bondage of the age to the exact letter of demonstration. It is Shylock invading the sanctuary. He exacts the last penny of truth. If you suggest any equivalents, any equities, he smiles his sickly smile of victory and demands the exact proof. He exults in his power over the timid victim, Faith. The victim from her nature shrinks and is dumb in presence of a foe so relentless. So much of human happiness and human greatness comes from inferences, and probabilities, and possibilities, that, to give up a God and a Heaven because you cannot perfectly demonstrate their realness, is to sell out the soul at a low price. It seems an uncalled-for removal from a rich vale to a desert, on the assumption that in the desert no one will ever dispute the title to your few acres of burning sand. True, should a man stake out a small farm in the midst of Sahara he would not soon be called upon to prove up a title, but all this peace would proclaim the barrenness of the soil. One would rather live in a vale so rich with fruits, and grains, and flowers as to be at least worthy of an inquiry, and perhaps of a warm debate. Agnosticism is an effort to find rest by pitching tent in a desert, where the security of title rests chiefly in the worthlessness of the land. Its votaries are men without any trace of imagination; men incapable of enjoying a probability; men who have not risen above poetry, but who had fallen beneath it.

Naturalist will tell us that our domestic fowls were once birds of long wing and great flight; but that, as food was placed by man within easy reach, and shelter was furnished them in winter, they discontinued all wishes of migration and their wings grew shorter and their bodies heavier, and now they are the victims of a narrower policy, and are the idle and clumsy occupants of a few square rods of ground. Men and birds belong to the same dispensation of law, and if we are each generation becoming more and more unable to fly toward the mysterious blue of heaven, perhaps such a result comes from the fact that some kind of food has been flung down, so much and so pleasant, that the soul's wings have lost power to wander, and we have become the occupants of a door-yard rather than of the upper deep. Materialism has domesticated us until the mind no longer dreams of eternity. An agnostic may be a soul domesticated out of its immortality.

But it may be too soon yet to find what peculiar shape of mind that is which abandons the glory of a God and the hope of paradise, for the phase of thought is new; it has not fully expressed itself as to the condition of heart it loves. We dare offer only conjecture; and one may well fear that this willingness to surrender all spiritual things comes not from a new majesty of reason, but from a decline of the glowing power of poetry and imagination, and a general stagnation of the heart. It will, without much doubt, disclose itself as being at least one of those submergencies in history in which we see one continent of the soul sink under a wave to make more conspicuous another great domain of its vast world. In Greece, Stoicism came with its suppression of one continent and its upheaval of another. Some iron laws of duty arose, laws toward man and State; but as much glory of life went down on the one hand as arose on the other. This stoicism passed over to Rome to be reduced to a still harder rule of conduct and endurance. It had some traces of beauty, but in its teachings the soul was like the moon behind clouds—able to send forth only traces of its complete splendor. Epicureanism came as a second depression of much and an exaltation of much. Its inquiry was always for happiness; the Stoic delighted in a peaceful endurance, the Epicurean in a constant enjoyment. The church, coming into the arena to displace the classic paganism, ran off into various excesses and filled up about twelve centuries with an asceticism narrower and more false than the teachings of Stoic or Epicurean. It was an awful eclipse of body and mind. Christians were made saints by reducing their minds to imbecility and their bodies to skeletons. Those were generations without poetry, or song, or romance, or health, or happiness.

Agnosticism is one more strange specialization of the mind. It says, "Let us feed upon the tangible, the visible, the ponderable. Let us no longer imagine a God or a second life. Let us part company with the whole realm of probability and form an alliance with facts. We shall dispense with hymn and prayer, and make the best use of what is, asking nothing of what might possibly occur." Such a philosophy seems a cutting of the soul asunder, to fling away the part that dreams, and imagines, and hopes, and longs. It will need to draw its adherents from persons of peculiar mental structure, and it is barely possible that our age is fitting its youth for a life without those longings which inspired all the great children of the past. But it seems more probable that this attempt to eliminate the eternal and the infinit from man will be the extravaganza of thought—an event as probable among philosophers as among actors, and humorists, and musicians.

It does not seem a matter of doubt that the imagination of man was expected to supply many of the defects of sensible proofs, and to draw inferences from the actual, to put foliage upon the barren boughs fashioned by a severer logic. After the sciences have shown the unity of the universe—the universal presence of one method—after the spectrum analysis has helped teach us that the planets and the suns are made of the same elements which compose our earth, we are compelled to feel that in many worlds there is life, and that the intelligent and loving creature man is today dwelling in many a globe besides this one we love. The vastness of the universe renders foolish the supposition that this little planet is the only inhabited one; and the unity of laws and of substances asks us to imagine the beings upon other spheres to be moving to and fro in the likeness of man, speaking a language and busied by the useful and the beautiful. We may even assume that such is the oneness of intelligent life that if these inhabitants of different planets were to meet in some general home in immortality they would prove to be of one race—a human race having different minor details of history, but all members of one brotherhood, and capable of one friendship, one virtue, one taste, one piety—ten thousand worlds full of one music, one art, one tenderness, one virtue, one creature, man, one God.

Immortality itself is not against the discoveries of science, but is rather a corollary following its long and careful demonstration. The infinit longings of man, the horror of death, the matchless glory of life, the loathsomeness of the grave, the boundlessness of truth, the happiness of its discovery brings the inadequacy of three-score years as compared with what the mind might learn, or do, or enjoy, the littleness of earth as compared with the creation, man's imprisonment, the presence and power of imagination and hope, these are all facts as palpable as the facts of land, and air, and water. Out of these tremendous realities a second life rises up, as not an intellectual fabrication, but as an inference drawn by imagination acting under the guidance of logic. Not to infer a second life is to be more irrational than to infer one, because such refusal to look forward is to blindfold man and make him barter away the infinit and receive a prison in exchange. Poetry, romance, hope, inference, are giant powers in the human career, and have come down to us covered all over with honors richer than the decorations of Kings. To ask man not to look away toward a God, and not to cast his eye toward anything beyond the hour of death, is not to be a student of Nature, but it is to be an enemy of Nature; since that Nature, so worshiped, formed the mind and heart for an infinit outlooking. It is one of the blunders of modern naturalists that they do not conclude any phenomena natural except those of water and dirt, and no sentiment reasonable unless it be one of despair. They rush into the theatre of man and put out the lights in the first act, because of inadequate proof that the piece is going to be great. If after death these should learn that man came from a God and has a sublime destiny, it would be too late for them to advise us to order up the curtain again and go on with the majestic play. No greater enemy of reason has ever appeared than this new professed friend. It asks us to exchange the infinit for the finite, a sublime poetry for a few facts, and the great summer-time of the soul for a brief period of cold and storm.

Reason separated from a warm imagination may be useful in that kind of ability which comes from concentration upon a single object of toil. Hence Zeno, Socrates, Seneca, Epictetus, Aurelius, a' Kempis, Pascal, Harriet Martineau, and John Stuart Mill were of great usefulness to the human family, for from them came many lessons in a noble ethics; but they were special toilers and passed life under deep clouds. They helped unveil a half of the universe, but the other half they left under the empire of night. They were all destitute of that buoyancy of soul which has made for humanity its art, its music, its song, its laughter, its love, its worship, and its hopes. We are glad they all lived and toiled, but we are glad also that others lived to cover the naked trees with foliage, their outline world with green grass, and sweet flowers. Logic without passion cannot make a world.

If science and reason have stalked into the new scene in stature greater than old life, each as colossal as the Moses of Angelo, the sacred imagination of religion need not hide away in alarm, but she, too, must aspire to a new hight and beauty; and disrobing herself of the morbid rags of the past, those garments covered with pictures of fiends—vestments of death worn by victims of the inquisition on the way to the pile of fagots—she must put on diviner raiment, woven by tenderer toilers at looms and with threads of finer silk, and must rise as colossal in beauty as reason is colossal in power. If science and reason are laying better foundations of thought, let imagination hasten and build upon these better stones a better temple of God, and make it tremble with a still holier music, and resound with a wider and more rational eloquence. Not afraid of this gigantic reason, let this exalted poetry of the soul extend to reason one hand, and, holding it in friendship, point with the other to the sky: for demonstration and imagination, acting in harmony, can find the truest answer to the problems of human life.

DR. THOMAS.

Knowledge Applied.

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas delivered the following discourse at the People's Church, Hooley's Theatre, yesterday morning:

Wisdom crieth without; she uttereth her voice in the streets.

She crieth in the chief place of concourse, in the opening of the gates; in the city she uttereth her words.—*Prov. i., 20-21.*

In the discourse of last Sunday the fact was noted that our age possesses a vast amount of knowledge, and that it is the work of wisdom to use this knowledge for the betterment of the world. That we might reduce so large a subject to a more orderly form of orderly discussion, it became necessary to attempt some general classification of the great body of facts that constitute the knowledge to be thus used. Our first classification referred to the reign of law, and from this we argued that the quality and character of the race should be improved along the lines of reproduction and heredity, and by the more careful education of the rising generation.

Let us continue the same general theme today, and ask again how the increased knowledge of our age can be used to accomplish the greatest good, not for the individual, nor for sect or party alone, but for all—for man as man.

In further noting the vast stores of knowledge that our age has gathered, and that lie ready for higher uses, a second general classification may include its many inventions, such as the use of steam, the printing-press, and the telegraph.

Such great powers as these, if wisely used, should be of almost incalculable benefit to the race, and for many reasons. One is that they multiply many times over the working power of the world without increasing the number of the laborers. And this, from the standpoint of political economy, is a matter of very great importance. Without machinery one man can do only the work of one, and two men the work of two, and so on; and so of one team and two teams. And it is evident that as you increase the force you increase the expense; if you have a hundred men or a hundred teams, you have that many to feed. But now comes the power of steam and machinery and makes one man and one team equal to ten men and ten teams, with only the one man and no team to feed. The fears of some political economists have been that the population of the earth would become greater than its feeding capacity, but as we have multiplied the working power of men without increasing the number, and as we have lessened the necessity for animal labor—thereby reducing the quantity of food, for it taxes the earth as much to feed a horse as it does a man—it would seem that there should be less ground for such fears, and that there should be a greater abundance for the people, and with fewer hours of labor.

The far-seeing work of wisdom is to adapt this new order of things to society, and society to it. We all say, there ought to be a larger abundance, and with less labor; but is it so? There is probably more of convenience, and it may be of comfort; but the labor of life is not less taxing than when men worked with their hands alone. Wisdom asks why this is so. Do our increased wants more than keep pace with our enlarged facilities of supply? Wisdom asks if we have done all that can be done to distribute the benefits of this multiplied power to the people. And here art some of the vital questions of our time—the questions of labor and capital: of the wealth of the few and the poverty of the many; the questions of corporations and of Governmental control.

The subject is too large to discuss here, only in a suggestive way. We can see how in some things a solution has been reached. The poorest family in our city has just as good water as the richest; it may not come through a silver faucet, but it comes from the same blue lake, and runs along the streets in the common main. The daily paper is so cheap that all can have the news of the world each day; and it is printed as well for one as for another, and contains just the same matter. The best literature, such as Dickens, Bulwer, Hugo, Longfellow, Bryant, Buckle, Darwin, Spencer, Stanley, and Farrar, is published at so low a price in the pamphlet editions that the poorest family can have an abundance of food and a rich table for a hungry mind. The public school is as free for one child as another. The great postal service carries a letter as quickly and safely for the servant-girl as for the lady of wealth. The street-cars and the suburban trains make common time, and offer the same comforts to all. Wisdom asks, What more can be done to cheapen and equalize the blessings and comforts made possible by the obedient and uncomplaining iron and steam that toil for us night and day? It seems evident that monopolies must be resisted; it seems possible that coöperative industries should to some extent take the place of the competition; the Government that now carries our mails may possibly undertake a still larger service for the public in controlling railroads or telegraphs. These are possible solutions, or open questions; but, whatever may be, corporations must exist; vast industries requiring great capital must exist, and hence the divisions of labor, and the relations of principal and subordinate, and the higher rewards for ability and faithfulness. And whilst it thus appears that all the talk about a division of wealth, and a common ownership, and a perfect equality of condition, is idle, if not foolish, yet wisdom bids our age look to the highest possible good of all classes through the multiplied agencies of power that have come to make lighter the burdens of life; and it does seem that much should soon be done in this direction. The increased power of man by machinery is almost beyond computation; the steam power of England alone more than equals the working strength of all the men in the world. In our own country within fifty years more miles of railroad have been laid than would reach four times around the earth. With such a power at our command, we ought to be able to make the overflow of our rivers impossible; and ought to have ships that could stand any storm; and ought to make our homes and cities fire-proof, and free from contagious diseases, and such a thing as poverty should soon be unknown.

A third classification of knowledge to be utilized may be called that of experience. By this is meant what our world has learned in the practical affairs of life. This experimentation has been going on upon a large scale for hundreds and thousands of years. The results have been preserved in history; the press and literature and the wider acquaintance of men and nations through travel and business intercourse are making this knowledge common. It ought to result in the higher wisdom that shall avoid the mistakes, and wastes, and abuses of the past, and in a surer conservation of the useful and the good.

We know that certain principles and habits of life can, in the nature of things, work only evil to the individual, and the family, and the community, and the nation. We know that injustice, and ignorance, and excess, and extravagance, and corruption lead to want, and effeminancy, and decline, and to ultimate collapse. We know that under the laws of our being, temperance, and economy, and purity—the cultivation of the stricter morals and the severer virtues of life—tend to build up the stronger and nobler types of character in the individual and in the State, and hence to give strength and permanence to the social order.

What has been the trouble with our world for all these thousands of years? Has the earth failed to move on in her appointed way? No. Have the seasons failed or the soil refused to ripen the grain? No. Have the mines of iron and coal been exhausted, or the laws of chemistry or mechanics failed? No. Nature has brought forth food and raiment, and all God's great laws have been true. The failures of our world have been the failures of man, and not of God. Why, then, has all the past been full of strife and turmoil and errors? Why are the shores of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic strewn with the wrecks of kingdoms and empires? Why did Rome fail? Why has every country of Europe been a battlefield? Why is every crowned head in the Old World uneasy today? What mean Communism and Socialism? Why the social unrest of our own country?

The general answer is easy enough. The trouble is with man and not with Providence. We are not in harmony with the changeless laws of our being.

That we may see the subject in a clear and easier light, let us reduce the problem from its world-wide dimensions, and study it on a smaller scale. Suppose one young man resolves to be temperate and pure and industrious and economical and intelligent. He will succeed. Suppose a family lives by this rule. They will prosper. Suppose a number of families forming a colony or living in a village or community are all of this mind; that community will be noted for its well-doing. What is a county, or State, or nation but the aggregate of all these units? Or take the opposit of this. We know that bad habits will work the overthrow of the strongest young man; that profligacy will injure the family and hurt the whole village or town; and the same is true on the larger scale of the world. Now, then, what does wisdom say of all this knowledge of experience? It says just this: You have learned that God has established a physical and a moral order where men reap what they sow; you have learned that your only salvation is in doing right, and that if you do not try to help yourselves by obeying these laws God will not help you; you must suffer on. And I suppose if we ask wisdom to tell us why this is so, the answer would be like that of a wise parent to a willful child: "My son, I love you, and I want to help you; but I cannot help you in the wrong; that must bring suffering and loss; I can help you only as you become obedient and try to help yourself." Thus speaks wisdom; thus speaks Christ, now as of old. "Except ye repent," turn from your evil ways, "ye shall likewise perish." But to as many as "came to Him, to them He gave power to become the sons of God"; power to rise up into the life and rule of the Spirit.

Wisdom says, then, avoid the ways of evil; walk in the paths of righteousness. But that our remarks may be special as well as general, let us note a few particulars.

Experience has taught the evil effects of alcohol upon the individual, and in the home, and in society. Alcohol has its place and its uses, and it is not of these we speak, but of the abuses. But experience teaches that in nothing else is the use so liable to lead to the abuse, and that of all other causes no one is productive of so many evils as this. It is no longer a mystery. We know chemically what alcohol is, and we know physiologically what it does; how as a poison taken into the system in excess it takes away reason; it maddens man; it destroys natural affections; it undermines health; it leads to idleness; it ultimately besots and imbrutes; and at the last weakens the power of the will and blunts moral perception. And knowing this it is not strange that it is the cause of so large a part of the crime, and pauperism, and suffering among the people. Go to the jails, and police stations, and penitentiaries of the land, and go from cell to cell, and ask, What brought you here? Eight out of ten will answer, alcohol. Stand beneath the dark gallows, and ask the condemned man, What brought you to this? and he says, whisky. Go to the homes of poverty, and neglect, and weeping, and ask what has caused all this ruin. Rum did it; rum brought me to this trembling and ruin; rum blanched the once rosy cheek of the wife I loved; rum covered my children with rags; rum put out the fire and took away the bread; rum has caused me to beat and dash away the tender little arms and the sweet lips that used to twine about my neck and cover my face with the kisses of love. Rum did it.

Wisdom says, "How long?" How long this waste of health and property? How long shall homes be ruined, and wives bereft, and children orphaned? How long shall appetite rule and ruin? Wisdom says hedge this enemy of the race about with law; wisdom says, in the home, and the school, and by social customs and all moral persuasions, teach the rising generation to be temperate; teach them that in youth and health stimulants are not only needless, but hurtful; teach them to be safe by avoiding the danger. Intemperance is undoubtedly one of the most threatening dangers of modern civilization. O what safety, what plenty, what happiness would abound were only this one evil banished from the earth.

Experience has taught our world that its greatest need is a competent, and honorable, and conscientious manhood; and that its greatest danger is in the doctrine of these noble qualities. Next to intemperance, and concomitant with it, is the danger of private and public corruption. Our fathers could fight through the long years of the Revolution; they could free the colonies from foreign rule, and frame a government; they could subdue the forests and press civilization west of the Alleghenies and on to the great prairies. But can we, their children, take care of this vast inheritance? There is no danger but we with the aid of machinery can make money enough; but can we maintain the integrity, the moral tone, the conscience of the country? It is common-place to talk of corruption in politics and in all public affairs; but what does it mean? It means the decline of principle, of patriotism, of a high conscientiousness in public life. There has somehow come into our public life a feeling that it is to be expected that party power and office will be used for personal gain; and the men who practice such dishonesty seem almost unconscious of the wrong they are doing. It is pretty well understood that a really honest and incorruptible member of a City Council or Legislature is almost powerless, for, unless he will lend his aid to help other members in some favorit scheme of theirs, he cannot secure their help in any worthy measure he may wish to carry.

Now it is just as much a wrong, and as certainly involves a loss of moral manhood to cheat the public as it does to be dishonest in private affairs; and the evil being with those intrusted with the public welfare is at a point to most dangerously affect the morals of the people. The want of public honesty, the suspicion, even, that money can sway legislation, is a danger that threatens the stability of our municipal and National life. Could this country be assured of wise and just laws, faithfully administered; could we know that for the next hundred years we should have the deep devotion to the public welfare that marked the early days of the Republic, we should all rest serene; and no prophet could exaggerate the prosperity to which we should journey.

And now, in the light of all this experience, what does wisdom say? It says that the thought, the care, the energy of the age should be turned into higher channels; it says that our great duty and need is to build a nobler manhood in this land. We are building cities; we are amassing wealth; we are full of the care, and hurry, and noise of a great material prosperity; we are full of ambitions and the love of gain and pleasure, and in the wild rush we are forgetting that after all it is *ourselves* that we should make, and that if we fail in this—if, to gain other things, we lose ourselves—we lose all. This is not intended as an argument against wealth—far from it; for I could wish that the wealth of the world were multiplied many times until want should be unknown; but it is a plea for the superior value of man and for that which is noblest in man.

And when wisdom thus emphasizes the interior, the essential values, it would thereby force and fix our attention upon all those divinely appointed agencies designed to cherish and conserve these values. And what is this but to ask our age to study more deeply and reverently the great questions of religion?

Wisdom says that "out of the heart proceed the issues of life"; and therefore "keep the heart with all diligence." Wisdom, in the person of Jesus, says "it is not that which goeth into the mouth that defileth": not what one eats or drinks or outward forms as the Pharisees taught, but "that which proceeds from the heart; for out of the heart proceed adulteries and fornications and all uncleanness." Wisdom would thus centre the thought of the world upon the heart, upon the disposition and motives of mankind, and would emphasize the purity of the heart as the one and most essential concern. For, as Jesus says again, "if the tree is good, the fruit will be good"; if the "fountain is pure, the water will be sweet."

And the subject of religion, thus viewed, assumes a higher and more important place in the practical affairs of life. It goes to the root of the world's evils; it deals with the inner sources of causation and conduct; whilst our legislative and penal statutes, and punishments and reformatories are addressed largely to the effects. Society, without religion, is doctoring symptoms rather than the causes of the disease. And when wisdom looks over this field of sin and misery where we mortals struggle, it not only emphasizes the heart-trouble and the need of the heart-cure, but it emphasizes that in religion which looks to this one end. Jesus laid down no form of church government; He presented no form of liturgy or temple service: "not in this mount, nor yet in Jerusalem shall man worship the Father"; Jesus made all places sacred, and His only liturgy was that man worship in "spirit and in truth." And the great prophets of the Old Testament rose to the same divine plane, and even denounced the "multitude of sacrifices and burnt offerings as an abomination before the Lord"; and they insisted upon the righteousness of the heart and the life. "What doth the Lord require but that thou deal justly and love mercy and walk humbly before thy maker?" And Paul places above all gifts of prophecy or healing—above faith, and hope, and charity—a heart full of love; and James defines pure religion to consist in deeds of mercy and the avoidance of evil. And the whole deeper life of the Bible moves upon this plane and calls upon man to repent of sin and to seek an inward conformity to the law of God, and offers the renewing power of the Holy Spirit to the hearts that hunger for righteousness.

O, what a simple, and beautiful, and sublime reality is religion when freed from priestcraft, and cumbrous creeds, and jarring discords and endless debates about words, like the blessed Christ, it moves before our world as a divene life as a law of love, as a heart overflowing with pity, and helpfulness, and rising above the darkness of earth takes hold of the light and peace of Heaven. Wisdom says to the leaders of religion in this age, don't confuse the public mind with non-essentials; don't put needless burdens of definitions and creeds upon the bruised seeds of faith; don't divide and wound the spirit of Christ and of brotherhood for the sake of sect or name, but welcome the great ungathered masses to the feast, for yet there is room, and there is plenty, whilst they perish without. Wisdom says, train the children in the fear of the Lord; wisdom says to young men, "be strong"; to the aged "be strong"; and to rulers "be just," and to all, "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."

Never were clear ideas and the power of deep religious convictions of right, and duty, and responsibility to God more needed than now; for never was the power of man so great as now. History teaches us that in the past nothing has so powerfully moved and controlled the masses as their religious convictions; often misguided we know, but still the religious sentiment has swayed the millions. And by all the voices of the past does wisdom warn our age of the awful peril of loosening the ties that bind mankind to God and a future life. And by all the love of God, and the love of Christ, and the entreaties of the Holy Spirit does religion warn and implore. At the gates of the city she stands; where the multitudes toil she stands; where the scales hang uneven and the poor are oppressed she stands; where the wicked rule and the people suffer she stands, and everywhere she says, Turn from wrong, do right, "make unto yourselves clean hearts," come under the law of love, do right for the sake of right; live with a conscience toward God, and all will be well. And with a far-off gaze, as when one looks at a star or waits for the morning, she says, There is a future; live for eternity as well as for time.

PASSION SUNDAY.

Its Observance in the Cathedral and More Prominent Catholic Churches.

Yesterday was observed in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches as "Passion Sunday," as both churches enter upon the contemplation of Christ's passion and death upon that day. In the Catholic churches all the images, pictures, and ornaments around the sanctuary are veiled with purple cloth, emblematic of the mournful season which the day ushers upon the ecclesiastical year. According to the strict discipline of the church, the singing of the choirs should be of the solemn and plaintive order known as the "Gregorian chant," and no instrumental music of any description should be used; but the discipline on that point is generally dispensed with in this country.

AT THE CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY NAME the services were impressive, and as grand as the penitential nature of the day would permit. At half-past 10 a. m. the Very Rev. Vicar-General Conway sang High Mass, being assisted by the Rev. M. McLaughlin as deacon, and the Rev. John Fitzsimmons as sub-deacon. The officiating clergymen were attired in purple vestments, which were in keeping with the draping of the altar. Archbishop Feehan occupied the archiepiscopal throne at the gospel side of the altar, inside the sanctuary. The Rev. Father McDonnell preached the sermon, which was on the subject of the mass as a sacrifice of the new law. The reverend gentleman said that from the earliest ages, even from the days of Adam himself, mankind had offered a sacrifice of some description to the Supreme Being in acknowledgment of His omnipotence, and as a means of atonement for sin. When Christ came into the world to redeem mankind, He accomplished His mission after thirty-three years' preaching, by a sacrifice; by that sacrifice of Himself on Calvary, when, after his blood had been poured out, almost to the last drop, he bowed his head and, crying out, "It is consummated," expired. Before His crucifixion, however, He had instructed His apostles to continue that same sacrifice in an unbloody manner—which He represented at His last supper with bread and wine. Father McDonnell said the mass was that sacrifice referred to by the prophet, when he sang about the sacrifice that should be offered "from the rising of the sun until the going down thereof," as Christ, the true and spotless victim, was really present upon the altar during the mass, under the humble form of bread and wine.

The choir, under the direction of Prof. Bessler, sang Haydn's mass in C.

AT THE GERMAN CHURCH OF ST. ANTHONY, corner of Hanover and McGregor streets, the services were especially impressive, as yesterday was the time appointed by the Archbishop for the inauguration of the "forty hours'" devotion to the Blessed Sacrament in that church. At 10:30 there was a solemn High Mass, the Rev. Peter Fischer being celebrant, the Rev. W. De la Porte Deacon, and the Rev. John Westkamp Sub-Deacon. After mass the Blessed Sacrament, incased in a golden monstrance, was borne in procession through the aisles of the church by the celebrant of the mass. The procession was composed of about thirty altar-boys attired in surplice and cassock all bearing lighted tapers. After the procession the Litany of Saints was chanted, and the blessed sacrament was exposed on the main altar for adoration. It will remain exposed until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

At the late mass at

THE CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART

a branch of the "American League of the Cross" was established for Sacred Heart parish, by the Rev. Father Hayes, S. J. The league was organized with over 400 members, and young men called in groups, at the parish residence at intervals during the day, and expressed their desire of enrolling themselves under the banner of the new temperance movement. The ladies of the parish expressed their gratification at the establishment of such a powerful auxiliary to the welfare of the men of the parish and the happiness of home, and requested Father Hayes to establish a branch of the organization for the women of the parish, which the reverend gentleman has promised to do at an early date. He will also establish a branch of the league for boys under 17 years of age.

At 7:30 in the evening the Rev. Father Van der Eerden, S. J., opened the exercises of a "retreat" for the men of Holy Family parish

IN THE JESUIT CHURCH

on West Twelfth street. The retreat had been announced two Sundays before, and the consequence was that the vast edifice was crowded from communion railing to vestibule with men representing nearly every avocation in life. The exercises opened with the recitation of the Rosary, after which Father Van der Eerden addressed the hearers on the subject of "The End of Man." He spoke of the uncertainty of life, the certainty of death, and the eternity of happiness or misery which awaited a soul after its departure from the body. He begged that all present would enter into themselves and meditate upon these three all-important questions during the night, and make up their minds to profit by the time of grace which was opening for them.

The retreat will continue for one week, concluding next Sunday morning.

The exercises will consist of a daily mass, at 5 a. m., followed by prayer and instruction on some religious subject.

The evening exercises will consist of a sermon, followed by prayer and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

The evening services will begin at half-past 7.

OTHER RELIGION.

A Sermon by the Rev. J. H. Barrows—Membership of the Eighth Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. J. H. Barrows preached last evening at the praise-service meeting in Central Music-Hall. His subject was on the use of the tongue, and the guard that should be placed on that unruly member to prevent it from speaking profanely or untruthfully. The high faculty of speech, he said, was too lightly used. It was of divine origin, and, however the body might be evolved from the ape or the gorilla, as is claimed by some, speech was certainly not evolved from the hoot of an owl or the screech of a hyena. The speaker touched briefly on the vices of backbiting, lying, profanity, etc., and said it became Christians to be careful of every word uttered. Some men were continually talking evil things, he said, and he sometimes wondered if there was not some place in another world where those people were doomed to perpetual silence for thousands and thousands of years as a punishment for their babbling on earth. The speaker closed by abjuring his hearers to keep watch upon their tongues, and assuring them that by so doing they will glorify God.

Communion service was observed yesterday morning at the Eighth Presbyterian Church, and a large congregation listened to a sermon by the pastor on the importance of a faithful observance of the ordinance. The report of the church membership showed nine dismissions, three deaths, ten admissions by letter and seventeen by profession of faith, making the present membership 529, an increase of fifteen since the first of the year.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Tariff on Polished Plate.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform us whether the recent Tariff act of Congress changed the duty on "polished plate-glass, silvered, or looking-glass plates," and oblige,

FURNITURE COMPANY.

[The rate is unchanged.]

Easter Falling on Lady-Day.

CHICAGO, March 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I very well remember reading when a young man one of the old prophesies foreboding dire disaster when "Our Lord should rise in the lap of His mother. That occurs this year.

Easter Sunday falls on Lady-Day—March 25.

I cannot recall the prophesy further.

ELIAS COLBERT.

The Pre-emption Law Not Repealed.

THREE RIVERS, Mich., March 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—You will confer a great favor by giving through the columns of your valuable paper a synopsis of the Preëmption and Homestead laws as they are at present.

L. T. WILCOX.

[The law was not changed by Congress. The effort to repeal the Preëmption law failed.]

A Slight Difference.

CHICAGO, March 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In the communication in Sunday's TRIBUNE suggesting Louis Wahl for Mayor an error makes me say that that gentleman "is an extremist in party politics." I wrote just the reverse, and the omitting of the word *not* alters the case considerably. Also, the suggestion for City Treasurer should read C. R. Matson, instead of Watson. Please correct, and oblige

SIXTH-WARD DEMOCRAT.

The Tariff on Steel Rods.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly state in "Voice of People" whether the tariff on steel rods (Nos. 4 and 5 wire-gage, in coils) for drawing into wire; has been raised or lowered? Your table Sunday gives old one and one-fourth cents and new one and two-tenths cents per pound, an apparent reduction, but it seems that the old rate, under a decision of the Revenue Department, was 30 per cent ad valorem, or about $12 per ton gross—little over one-half cent per pound.

"FARMER."

["Farmer" is in error. The old rate on this grade of iron was one and one-fourth cents, and it is now a question in dispute whether the new rate is twelve-tenths or six-tenths cents per pound. There has been a reduction.]

Tax the Fortune-Tellers.

CHICAGO, March 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—At this time, when the questions of revenue and license are engaging the minds of local statesmen, would it not be well to consider the fortune-tellers and "healers" whose announcements constantly appeal to the credulity of the ignorant? Doubtless sufficient power resides in the State Board of Health to limit, if not suppress, their "practice," and it is a strange oversight if the city has not the same authority in their case as that exercised in taxing legitimate business that contributes to the city's prosperity. These dens are invariably in the hands of charlatans, and, if report be true, are too frequently the headquarters of the procuress and libertine. They ought to be placed under police surveillance, and pay a license of at least $100; or, if the power to tax them does not exist, they should be suppressed for obtaining money under false pretenses.

PAVONA.

JAPANESE WORKMEN.

[*Longman's Magazine.*]—Whatever be its origin, the devotion of the Japanese workman to his work, and his intense appreciation of all that is beautiful and of much that is grand in the sensible world, are alike unquestionable; and throughout its history generally the circumstances of the country have greatly favored the growth of these dispositions. If the principle of division of labor, which is nowadays supposed to be the very foundation of Western civilization, is not unknown among them, the Japaneses workman has always been disposed to carry his work himself through every one of its stages, whether his task be that of working in metal or lacquer, or preparing woven fabrics, or of pottery in any of its branches. Each workman thus looks on his work, while it is going on, as on a child that he loves. It is his creation in the same sense in which a poem or a picture is the creation of a poet or a painter; and the feelings which it excites in him are not less strong. He is striving after beauty in every shape, not after money; and he has his recompense in a way which must cause some surprise to Englishmen. In Japan the merchant, Dr. Dresser assures us, has no status whatever, though he be as rich as Crœsus. Money alone, he adds, buys no position, and a Prince will spend hours in conversation with a skilled workman, while the richest merchant would be beneath his notice. Some of the greatest of Japanese potters and lacquer-workers may be said to know nothing of money, the wife or child taking charge of the work when it leaves the hand of the master, who takes no thought for anything else. The establishment of feudalism under the Daimios, although it involved fierce persecutions of the Buddhist monks, in no way affected the conditions needed for the growth of the highest art in Japan. The palace of the Baron became to the workman what the monastery had been thus far. He became one of the chief retainers, clothed, fed, and lodged by him, the return expected from him being the production of the best work in his power; and with this golden leisure and freedom from care, his power was increased tenfold. Thus has been developed not merely a patience altogether marvelous in the most minute and complete finishing of every detail, not merely a mechanical excellence seldom equalled and never surpassed, but a power of delineating life, especially the life of birds and beasts, which places the Japanese in the front rank of the artists of any age or country. It is strange to see in drawings which exhibit great defects of general perspective, portraits of animals which actually live on the canvas or the paper.

ASHES OF A MILLIONAIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 9.—An urn containing the ashes of the late Henry Seybert, whose body was incinerated at the Le Moyne Crematory, arrived here today and will be deposited in the Laurel Hill Cemetery. Additional caveats were filed today in the Register of Wills' office against the admission to probate of the will of the late Henry Seybert, who left $1,250,000 for charitable purposes.

MARINE NEWS.

The New Rules for the Government of Pilots of Steam Vessels.

Assignments in the Vessel-Owners' Towing Line—Dock and Other Notes.

New Rules and Regulations for the Government of Pilots.

The following are the amended rules recently adopted by the United States Board of Supervising Inspectors for the government of all pilots of steam vessels navigating the lakes and rivers (except rivers emptying into the Gulf of Mexico) when meeting or approaching each other, whether by day or night, and as soon as fully within sound of the steam-whistle:

Rule I. When steamers are approaching each other "head and head," or nearly so, it shall be the duty of each steamer to pass to the right or port side of the other; and the pilot of either steamer may be first in determining to pursue this course, and thereupon shall give, as a signal of his intention, one short and distinct blast of his steam-whistle, which the pilot of the other steamer shall answer promptly by a similar blast of his steam-whistle, and thereupon such steamers shall pass to the right or port side of each other. But if the course of such steamers is so far on the starboard of each other as not to be considered by pilots as meeting "head and head," or nearly so, the pilot so first deciding shall immediately give two short and distinct blasts of his steam-whistle, which the pilot of the other steamer shall answer promptly by two similar blasts of his steam-whistle, and they shall pass to the left or on the starboard side of each other.

Note.—In the night steamers will be considered meeting "head and head" so long as both the colored lights of each are in view of the other.

Rule II. When steamers are approaching each other in an oblique direction (as shown in diagram of the fourth situation) they shall pass to the right of each other, as if meeting "head and head," or nearly so, and the signals by whistle shall be given and answered promptly, as in that case specified.

Rule III. If, when steamers are approaching each other, the pilot of either vessel fails to understand the course or intention of the other, whether from signals being given or answered erroneously, or from other causes, the pilot so in doubt shall immediately signify the same by giving several short and rapid blasts of the steam-whistle; and if the vessels shall have approached within half a mile of each other both shall be immediately slowed to a speed barely sufficient for steerage-way until the proper signals are given, answered, and understood, or until the vessels shall have passed each other.

Rule IV. When steamers are running in a fog or thick weather, it shall be the duty of the pilot to cause a long blast of the steam-whistle to be sounded at intervals not exceeding one minute. Steamers, when drifting or at anchor in the fair-way of other vessels in a fog or thick weather, shall ring their bells at intervals of not more than two minutes.

Rule V. Whenever a steamer is nearing a short bend or curve in the channel, where, from the hight of the banks or other causes, a steamer approaching from the opposit direction cannot be seen for a distance of half a mile, the pilot of such steamer, when he shall have arrived within half a mile of such curve or bend, shall give a signal by one long blast of the steam whistle, which signal shall be answered by a similar blast, given by the pilot of any approaching steamer that may be within hearing. Should such signal be so answered by a steamer upon the farther side of such bend, then the usual signals for meeting and passing shall immediately be given and answered; but if the first alarm signal of such pilot be not answered, he is to consider the channel clear and govern himself accordingly.

Rule VI. The signals, by the blowing of the steam-whistle, shall be given and answered by pilots, in compliance with these rules, not only when meeting "head and head," or nearly so, but at all times when passing or meeting at a distance within half a mile of each other, and whether passing to the starboard or port.

. . . .

Rule VIII. When steamers are running in the same direction, and the pilot of the steamer which is astern shall desire to pass on the right or starboard hand of the steamer ahead, he shall give one short blast of the steam-whistle as a signal of such desire and intention, and shall put his helm to port; and the pilot of the steamer ahead shall answer by the same signal, or, if he prefer to keep on his course, he shall give two short and distinct blasts of the steam-whistle, and the boat wishing to pass must govern herself accordingly, but the boat ahead shall in no case attempt to cross her bow or crowd upon her course.

N. B.—The foregoing rules are to be complied with in all cases except when steamers are navigating in a crowded channel, or in the vicinity of wharves; under such circumstances steamers must be run and managed with great caution, sounding the whistle, as may be necessary, to guard against collision or other accidents.

Sec. 4,233, Revised Statutes—Rule XXIV. In construing and obeying these rules, due regard must be had to all dangers of navigation and to any special circumstances which may exist in any particular case rendering a departure from them necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

Rule IX. All double-ended ferry-boats on lakes and seaboard shall carry a central range of clear, bright, white lights, showing all around the horizon, placed at equal altitudes forward and aft; also, such side-lights as specified in Sec. 4,233, Revised Statutes, Rule 3, paragraphs B and C.

Local Inspectors, in districts having ferry-boats, shall, whenever the safety of navigation may require, designate for each line of such boats a certain light, white or colored, which shall show all around the horizon, to designate and distinguish such lines from each other, which light shall be carried on a flag-staff amidship, fifteen feet above the white range-lights.

The Vessel-Owners' Towing Company.

The following are the assignments of Captains and engineers to the fleet of tugs belonging to the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company for the season of 1883:

Tug.	Captain.	Engineer.
A. G. Van Schaick	Robert Teed	Thomas Mosley.
Rebel	James Barry	John Smith.
Satisfaction	James Inman	Thos. Spellman.
Black Ball No. 2	Henry Maguire	Frank Higgie.
Wm. L. Ewing	Frank Anderson	Z. Z. Zimperton.
E. P. Ferry	Arthur Maguire	John Morrissey.
Protection	Louis Grob	John Friton.
Union	George H. Jewell	Thomas Hogan.
M. Shields	Tim Mitchell	Richard Tinn.
A. A. Carpenter	Geo. McDonald	Louis Monroe.
Thomas Hood	Charles McCarle	John Mooney.
J. V. Taylor	Jos. Schuknecht	Dan Nolan.

Capt. John Sutherland has been appointed Superintendent, while genial George D. Kirkham, Secretary of the company, will attend to the office duties, as he did last season.

Dock and Other Notes.

Capt. Tom Scott, master of the schooner Bay State, is lying seriously ill at his home in this city.

The United States Government will establish four new life-saving stations around the lakes this spring.

The steam-barge Charles Reitz came out of one of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company's docks Saturday, where she had a thorough overhauling.

The tugs Commodore, Paddy Murphy, A. A. Carpenter, Miller, Mosher, Halliday, Crane, Munson, Van Schaick, and Monitor are all in commission and doing harbor work.

The Custom-House officials wish Captains of vessels to turn in their books as soon as possible, and thus prevent delay to themselves and give the officials plenty of time for their proper examination.

Capt. Charles W. Elphicke received a dispatch from Waukesha Saturday, saying that Capt. Thomas L. Parker, an old and well-known vessel-owner, was at the point of death from a paralytic stroke.

The fine fleet of vessels belonging to Capt. William Johnson—the schooners William O. Goodman, Alice, Olga, Ida, and Clara—have been towed down to the main river, opposit the lumber market, preparatory to being painted and fitted out for the season.

The tugmen are considerably exercised over the notice of the Health Department that it proposes to enforce the smoke ordinance, and that the Captains and engineers of tugs emitting dense volumes of smoke would be arrested. Their only consolation is that nothing will be done to them until after the city election.

Now that the opening of navigation is near something should be done by the Government officials to remedy the danger to vessels from the new north breakwater. Proper lights should be placed upon the breakwater (something that has not been done heretofore), and a temporary fog-whistle should also be placed there. Several vessels sustained very serious damage last season because of the miserable lights that were used upon the improvement, and a change for the better would be hailed with satisfaction by every vesselman entering this port.

M. DE LESSEPS.

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps has shown the Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* the copy of a letter he has addressed to one of the largest shareholders of the Suez Canal Company, who had asked him for information and for his unbiased opinion concerning the creation of a second canal from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. With regard to the scheme of a parallel canal, which was adopted in principle by the Suez Canal Works Committee at the beginning of January, M. de Lesseps says that, "If it should prove necessary to establish a second canal alongside certain portions of the existing canal, in order to avoid the meeting and the stoppage of ships to allow others to pass, our company will itself cut that second canal with the approbation of the shareholders. The extraordinary works already authorized by the shareholders, and of which 23,000,000 francs still remain to be expended, are being carried out in conformity with a program in which the eventuality of the creation of a parallel canal has been forseen." With regard to a fresh-water canal, with locks, between Alexandria and Cairo, it would, even if constructed, do no harm; but he warns the authors of the scheme that the Demietta branch of the Nile, after having fertilized the Delta, communicates with Alexandria by the Mahmoudieh Canal, due to the genius of Mehemet Ali, and that consequently there exists at the present moment a navigable waterway, between the two Capitals of Egypt.

In the course of conversation M. de Lesseps referred to his approaching departure for Africa, fixed for the 12th of March. He is not in the least discouraged by the opinion of the French committee to which Commandant Roudaire's inland African sea scheme was submitted by Government. M. de Lesseps was a member of that committee, and was almost alone in supporting the project. "That," he sarcastically remarked, "was not to be wondered at, since all my colleagues were savants." The committee had no sooner pronounced against the inland sea than M. de Lesseps provided Commandant Roudaire with the necessary funds to complete his survey. This preliminary work will be completed by the time M. de Lesseps arrives to examine the course of the canal and the nature of the surrounding country. If he then considers the enterprise feasible he intends to apply for a concession. He would not ask for any pecuniary assistance from Government, but would form a company to carry out the works.

GERMAN IN THE SCHOOLS.

Foreign Know-Nothingism in Ohio.

CHICAGO, March 9.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I observe that the Ohio Legislature has passed a bill abolishing instruction in German at the public expense in the free schools of the State, and that the Germans of Cincinnati are reported as being up in arms thereat, threatening dire vengeance upon the Republican party unless they repeal the bill, and offering to assure supremacy to the Democrats for many years to come with the aid of the German vote. This is another instance of an apparently growing disposition on the part of the Germans, or, rather, among a small class who pretend to control the German vote, to dictate terms to the Republican party upon every social question which arises under the menace of a solid German bolt. Such a course is not creditable to either the intelligence or the motives of the Germans in this country, and they should seek to free themselves from the tyranny of the vote-brokers who betray them into it.

The question of teaching or not teaching the German language in the American free schools at public expense certainly ought not to influence any class of citizens to change their political principles or their party allegiance, both of which ought to be placed on higher ground than a consideration of expediency in any incidental social issue or a clannish attachment to a foreign country or a foreign language, which they have voluntarily abandoned for American citizenship, institutions, and tongue. The Germans who have found homes in this free country, improved their condition by coming here, become citizens of this Republic, and expect their children and children's children to be American citizens in politics, literature, and language ought not to insist upon the instruction in German at public expense as a part of the curriculum of public schools any more than they would insist upon the instruction of French or Scandinavian, Spanish or Latin. The function of the public-school system in this country is to give free and universal education in the elementary branches in the Anglo-American language. A good common-school education embraces naturally reading, writing, arithmetic, geografy, and the history of this country. Instruction in foreign languages, whether ancient or modern, is not properly included in the common-school system. If such instruction be superficial, limited, and defective, as is almost universally the case in free schools, then it is of little advantage to the pupil; if it be thorough and finished, then it makes them top heavy, and endangers their existence. Meanwhile, the time taken for such instruction in foreign tongues is certainly a waste to those who are preparing by a common-school training to enter early into the earning of their own living among the Anglo-American speaking people.

When a problem of this kind comes up Germans ought to be divided in opinion without reference to their nationality. Individually they may entertain strong ideas on one side or the other, but certainly there is no more excuse for their massing together for or against a National political party than there is why native-born American citizens should combine on the basis of their nativity. Foreign Know-Nothingism is open to all the objections which may be properly urged against American Know-Nothingism. Men who happen to have been born in Germany but have since identified themselves, their families, and their interests with this country, ought to prefer to be known and to act as American citizens rather than as ex-German subjects. It may be that some of them will take one side and others the other side of any given question; some may think that the Teutonic language should be taught in public schools, others that Latin should be taught, and still others that instruction in schools maintained by general taxation of Americans should be confined to the language of the country; but in any case there is no justification for a nativistic movement against a political party in control of a Legislature which decides upon any one of the various conditions in a social or educational problem.

There is one class which the vote-brokers who pretend to control the political action of the Germans will not be able to drive here and there upon every incidental question of local policy which comes up—viz. The American-born sons of German citizens. The young men who have been born in this country of German parentage, as a rule, identify themselves so thoroughly with the Americans in language, pursuits, and ideas that they will not take part in a foreign nativistic movement against the Anglo-American tongue or any political party. They do not inherit foreign ideas so far as they conflict with American practices, but take on the local color of the country. They are not Germans, but Americans.

GERMAN-AMERICAN.

SPECIE RESUMPTION IN ITALY.

It will be very interesting to see what becomes of the gold which Italy through the specie-loan contractors has so laboriously gathered together. It is to be let free on the 12th of April next, and should Italy not be able to retain it the consequences to her credit can hardly fail to be most disastrous. The Paris *Bourse* gives a summary account of the sources from which this gold supply has come, which is valuable as indicating the care and watchfulness exercised by the loan contractors in picking up parcels wherever they heard of them. Had they been able to sell the stock of the loan with the same success their triumph would have been complete.

In all 292 million francs of gold were required, and of that sum 76 million francs in coined gold were provided in Italy itself. England sent 59 millions in all. From Australia about 7½ millions came, from Copenhagen 5½ millions, from Russia 13 millions, from Barcelona 248,000 francs, all in alphonses d'or, from Brussels 2¼ millions. Vienna is quite conspicuous by a remittance of 54 millions, which consisted almost entirely of twenty franc pieces sent through one of the leading bankers there; from Trieste likewise 4½ millions were shipped in napoleons to Italy. Paris had remitted 33¾ millions, and Lyons nearly 4 millions. From New York a parcel of 8 millions in eagles was taken, in spite of what at the time was called an unfavorable exchange for England. The total of these shipments gives about 239 million francs; the rest has been furnished by Germany.

AN ENGLISH GOVERNOR.

When Napoleon was a prisoner at St. Helena, the English Government, fearing that an attempt might be made to communicate with the Emperor from the island Tristan d'Acunha (a rock with a few patches of green), dispatched thither a Corporal of the name of Glass, with a body of soldiers under his command. Most of the latter returned afterwards, but Glass remained on the island with a few men and women, thirty-two children, and some cattle; he assumed the title of Governor, and his little colony prospered. To Mrs. Meredith, who visited the island several years later, on her voyage to the East Indies, he stated: "We are short of nothing but nails. The wind sometimes carries off the roofs of our houses, as we are unable to fasten them securely. In all other respects we are well off, and perfectly content. I am not only Governor, but clergyman and schoolmaster; I bury and baptize; every Sunday I hold divine service, and my scholars can read well in their Bibles. We make our clothes out of the linen brought us by the whaling-boats, and our shoes are soon made. All we have to do is to wrap round our feet the soft skin of the pot-fish while warm; this, in drying, takes the shape of the foot, and our shoes are finished."

CONDITION OF THE BRITISH IRON TRADE.

[*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 24.]—Continued dissatisfaction is expressed as regards the state of the iron trade in the reports from all parts of the country again this week, and, in the city, the *Iron and Coal Trades Review* says, there has been an almost entire absence of business, which does not show any indication of waking up, though the spring shipping season is rapidly approaching. The unfavorable reports from the various manufacturing centres are not calculated to impart a cheerful feeling, but, nevertheless, the tone is not so depressed as might be expected. During the last three months the trade has been passing through the worst period of the year, but as the spring is now approaching lower prices can hardly be expected. The Scotch market has been somewhat stronger, and may be looked upon as healthy, the shipments being in excess of last year, and heavy deliveries out of the warrant-stores being reported. The Leeds and Bradford iron trade is dull, but prices are well maintained, as the manufacturers have a supply of orders and look for an early improvement.

"A cent is good for a clay pipe" and 25 cents for a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Chas. Edward Gray

BROKER,

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Members of the New York and Chicago Exchanges. Transact a General Banking and Brokerage business in Railroad Stocks and Bonds for cash or on margin. Special telegraphic facilities.

CONDITION OF BRITISH TRADE.

[London *Pall Mall Budget*, Feb. 25.]—There is a somewhat more cheerful tone about the reports of trade from the Provinces, and in some instances there has apparently been an improvement in the business done. A steady trade has been done in leather at Bermondsey, and the sales, although not individually large, amount in the aggregate to a fair average extent. In the hardware trade at Birmingham there has been more buying on home account, more particularly for Scotland and the North of England; but the prevalence of storms and floods is interfering greatly with business in the agricultural districts. Very little alteration has occurred in the condition of the lace trade during the week, and the home demand is as active as could be desired. There are, however, some good shipping orders in course of execution, and on the whole manufacturers are pretty well employed. The wool markets at Bradford and Canterbury have done a rather more satisfactory business; but at Leeds there has been no change for the better. Every day shows more plainly that there is not that confidence as to the future which generally accompanies a healthy state of trade. At Leicester, on the other hand, although there is no actual improvement, the downward tendency has been arrested, and quotations seem to have touched the lowest points for the present. At Liverpool the cotton market is very dull, with a small business on the spot, but there is no quotable change in the prices, though Egyptian kinds are somewhat irregular.

Some striking facts relative to the increased consumption of Indian tea in this country are given in Messrs. Gow & Wilson's report for the last season. They state, for example, "that during the year 1878, out of every 100 pounds of all descriptions of tea consumed in this country, twenty-three, or one in about four and a third, was Indian tea. Last year the proportion was 31 per cent, or nearly one in three. The deliveries of China tea have receded from 125,000,000 pounds in 1879 to 113,000,000 pounds in 1882, while the home consumption of Indian tea has increased from 35,000,000 pounds to 51,000,000 pounds in the corresponding years. In view of these facts they consider that the unprecedented new season's Indian crop, estimated at 55,000,000 pounds, will all be taken up, and consumption so overtake the supply as to reduce the stocks by July next to the equivalent of less than three months' deliveries.

UPS AND DOWNS OF THE TARIFF POLICY.

[Springfield *Republican* (Ind.).]—The Tariff bill went through. It is the great act of the session, a great event in our fiscal history, and a great and auspicious one, we trust, in our industrial history. For the third time in the history of our protective policy the Nation has begun to reduce the rate of the tariff. If we start with the manufactures created by the war of 1812, and the consequent exclusion of imports, and count the tariff of 1816 as the beginning, we can easily grasp the up and downs of our policy by the aid of the following table:

Tariff of 1816, four years, 21 per cent.
Tariff of 1820, four years, 36 per cent.
Tariff of 1824, four years, 38 per cent.
Tariff of 1828, four years, 42 per cent.
Compromise tariff, 1832, with sliding scale for ten years, reducing 2 per cent a year, 42 to 20 per cent.
Tariff of 1842, for four years, 33 per cent.
Tariff of 1846, for eleven years, 24 per cent.
Tariff of 1857, for four years, 19 per cent.
Morrill tariff of 1861, decreased in 1872, increased in 1875, amounting upon the dutiable imports from 48 (1867) to 43 (1882) per cent.
Commission tariff of 1883, probable rate, 40 per cent.

It should be added that whereas the value of articles imported upon the free list fifteen years ago was less than 5 per cent of the whole, it was 30 per cent of the whole in 1882, consisting mainly of tea and coffee, which were placed on the free list by the high protectionists in order to keep the high duties on manufactures undisturbed as long as possible. Their repeal was a cunning trick of the protectionists to enable them to continue their system of special plunder of consumers.

The Tariff bills passed during the Administrations of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson ranged from 8½ to 14 per cent. The first Tariff bill, drawn by Alexander Hamilton under Washington's auspices, averaged only 8½ per cent on imports, and at no time during Washington's two terms was the duty higher than about 10½ per cent. The early tariffs were low revenue tariffs with incidental protection. High tariffs for protection with incidental revenue are modern inventions of New England and Pennsylvania bosses—cunning schemes to plunder the people under the pretext of "encouraging American industry."

A CREDITOR'S LAST TRIBUTE.

[French Paper.]—They were taking to his last long home a well-known personage who, through a series of "successful" failures, managed to bequeath 2,000,000 francs to his distressed widow. Speeches were made at the grave-side. One of the accomplices of the deceased spoke as follows, in a voice trembling with emotion: "Farewell, farewell, my best friend! You carry with you into the grave the regrets of all who had the privilege of knowing you; you carry with you ——" "Stay!" here broke in one of the bystanders, "please add that he carries with him 50,000 francs of mine."

TIT-BITS.

The Arab horse is not broken until his fourth year. That's where they differ from teacups. But then Arab horses are not washed by the average kitchen girl.

"Yes," said the wood-dealer, "I prefer to sell wood to men who do their own sawing. You can't convince a man who has worked all day at a wood-pile that there isn't a full cord in it."

Ardent Legitimist (to small boy): "Here are 20 francs for you if you will climb the church steeple tonight and fix up this white flag." Small boy: "So, then, you want *me* to have the courage of *your* opinions?"—*Charivari*.

"My boy," said a politician to his son, "lean a little toward everything and commit yourself to nothing. Be as round as a bottle and just dark enough so that nobody can see what's in you."

Mrs. Jenkins didn't present such a grand layout of food, but she contrived to have three fresh scandals trotted out during the afternoon, and somehow the sewing society went away impressed with the idea that Mrs. Jenkins was splendid at entertaining, and that they had just had a lovely time.

The court (austerely): "Prisoner, how did you have the audacity to break into this man's house at midnight and rob him?" Prisoner (piteously): "But, your Honor, last time I was before you, you wanted to know how I could have the audacity to rob a man on the highway at high noon. When do you want me to get in my work?"

Describing a new hotel in the Fifth avenue, New York, it is said: "The waiters are of ineffable elegance and of intellectual cast of countenance. They look like graduates of Harvard. They wear two clean shirts and two white chokers a day, and change their aprons three times an hour. A spot on a bosom or a crease in a tie involves instant dismissal."

Dentu, the Paris publisher, gave the following reply to a young aspirant to literary fame who offered him a new novel: "If you can get permission to inscribe on your book the name of Alphonse Daudet I will give you 10,000 francs. If you give no name you shall have 300 francs. If you want to bring it out in your own name you will have to pay me 600 francs."

An Irish gentleman at Doncaster, observing in the list of horses one called Botherem, took such a fancy to the name that he betted considerable odds in his favor. Towards the conclusion of the race the favorit was in the rear; but, not at all put out, he vociferated, so as to drown every other voice: "Botherem forever! See how he drives them all before him!"

At a dinner at the Mansion House three foreign Consuls were present, whom the Lord-Mayor wished to honor by drinking their healths. He accordingly directed the toastmaster to announce the healths of "the three present Consuls." He, however, mistaking the words, gave out the following: "The Lord-Mayor drinks the health of the Three-per-Cent Consols."

The following advertisement lately appeared in a Cincinnati paper: "Personal—Wanted—The undersigned, a healthy young man, unable to procure employment at which he can make an honest living, desires to inform professors of medicine and surgery that he will submit himself to experimental operation of almost any description for reasonable compensation. Address 'Vivisection.'"

Hard Lumps in Breast.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—DEAR SIR: I wrote you some time ago that I thought I had a cancer. There was a large lump in my breast as large as a walnut, and had been there four months. I commenced taking your "Golden Medical Discovery," "Favorite Prescription," and "Pellets" in June, and the lump is gone. I owe gratefully, MRS. R. R. CLARK, Irvington, Mich.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Steady—Exchange Firmer.

Stocks Dull but Firm—A Diminishing Movement of Gold to the West.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was moderately active Saturday. A further let-up in the currency orders for the country was reported. The city demand for money was active at 6@7 per cent. The market was not materially affected by the unfavorable New York bank statement, which showed a further loss of reserves. Money has been ordered West from the seaboard rather freely during the week, but local orders of this kind were smaller yesterday, the flow of currency to the producing sections having fallen off in volume.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 10.—[Special.]—The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange:

Description.	Sales.	First	High	Low.	Last M'r10	Last Mar9
Alton & T. H.	1,500	71	71¾	70¼	71¾	70¾
do pfd	300	99½	99½	99½	99½	
Am. Cable Co.	40	67½	67½	67½	67½	
Canada Southern	6,500	66¼	66¾	66¼	66½	66½
Central Pacific	3,300	81¾	81¾	81½	81½	81½
Chicago & Alton	200	134	134½	134	134½	134½
C., B. & Q.	728	118¾	119½	118¾	119½	119½
C., C., C. & I.	165	74	74	74	74	74½
Colorado Coal	300	32	32¾	32	32½	
Canada Pacific	300	59½	59½	59½	59½	
Den. & Rio G.	6,500	44½	45½	44½	45½	45½
Del. & Hudson	150	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
D., L. & W.	34,700	124½	125½	124½	124	124½
Erie	12,300	37¼	37½	37¼	37¼	37¼
East T. & G.	300	9½	9½	9½	9½	9
do pfd	1,300	16½	17½	16½	17	16
H. & St. Joe pfd	400	82	82	81	82	81
Harlem	60	200	200	200	200	
L. B. & W.	850	33½	34	33½	34	33¾
Ill. Central	725	144	144	144	144	144
Jersey Central	4,050	71½	72½	71½	72½	71½
Kan. & Texas	3,727	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Lake Erie & W.	1,130	29½	30½	29½	30½	29
Lake Shore	15,267	110	111½	110	111½	110½
Long Island	100	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	
Louis. & Nash.	2,300	54¾	55	54½	55	54½
Manhattan	500	46	46	46	46	
Mich. Central	6,300	94½	95½	94½	95½	94½
M. & St. L.	25	27½	27½	27½	27½	26½
do pfd	200	60½	61	60½	61	60
Missouri Pacific	1,500	101½	102	101	101½	101½
Manhat'n Beach	300	21	22	21	22	
New York Cen.	13,150	127½	129½	127½	129	127½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	730	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Nor. & W. pfd	100	40½	40½	40½	40½	
Northern Pacific	2,900	49¼	49½	49¼	49½	49½
do pfd*	4,500	85½	86½	85½	86½	85½
Northwestern	4,900	132½	133½	132½	133½	132½
do pfd	1,000	149	149½	148½	148	148
Ohio Central	7,160	12¾	13	12¾	12½	12
Or. Trans-Con.	3,120	84	84½	84	84½	84½
P. P. C. Co.	200	120	120½	120	120½	
Peoria, D. & E.	1,000	22½	23½	22½	23½	22
Reading	1,300	53½	53½	53½	53½	54
Roch. & Pitts.	200	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½
Rock Island	500	123	124	123	124	123½
R. & A. st. c'f'f	900	10½	11½	10½	11½	
St. Paul	34,100	100½	101½	100½	101½	100½
St. Paul & O.	200	48½	48½	48½	48½	48
do pfd	100	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
St. Paul, M. & M.	500	143½	144	143½	143½	144½
Texas Pacific	6,200	39½	41	39½	40½	40
Union Pacific	37,200	96½	97½	95½	97½	95½
Wabash	1,300	29½	29½	29½	29½	29
do pfd	6,600	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½
Western Union	13,500	84½	84½	83½	84½	84½

*Northwestern pfd. ex. 2 per cent div. quarterly.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease	$2,292,300	Deposits, dec	$7,842,500
Specie, decrease	3,813,200	Circulation, inc	64,000
Legal tenders, dec	998,800	Reserve, dec	2,851,375

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	68¾	Tenn. 6s, new	40
Missouri 6s	110	Virginia 6s	30
St. Joseph	108	Virginia 6s, con	39½
Tennessee 6s, old	40½	Virginia 6s, df'd (askd)	14

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s	104	4s	119¼
5s	103½	Pacific 6s of 1895	128
4½s	112½		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific firsts	115½	U. P. land grants	109
Erie seconds	97	U. P. s. f	114¼
L & W (ofd)	102	Tex. Pac. land grants	60¾
Union Pacific firsts	114	Tex. Pac., R. G.	81¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	130	United States	60
American	88	Fargo	120

NEW YORK, March 10.—Governments ⅛ higher for 4s; others unchanged.

Railroads were irregular.

State securities were dull and strong.

The stock market was dull in the fore noon, yet prices were well sustained. Shortly after 12:30 there was a decline of ⅛@⅜, the latter Union Pacific, to 95⅞, but near 2 there was an upward reaction of ¼@1⅛, the latter Union Pacific, to 97. In the last hour the stock market was much stronger and there was a general advance on the whole list, making the highest prices of the day for all stock. The features of the last hour of the day have been Northwestern preferred, which for the day advanced 2; New York Central, 1½; Lake Shore, ⅝. In final dealings there was a slight reaction from the highest prices, but leaving the advance for the day as specified on the mentioned stocks. For the general list, aside from those above metioned, the net advance for the day was ⅛@⅜.

Money loaned down from 8 to 4, closing 4@5; prime mercantile paper, 6@6½.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills steady at 481½; demand, 484.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 10.—[Special.]—Wiggins' storm, a rumored failure, and a tight money market have been the leading and in fact the only topics of comment on the street. The stringency in the money market sent the rate at the clearing-house up to 8 per cent this morning, while New York funds were in demand at a discount of 50@60c per $1,000—an unusually high rate. The trust companies in Boston, owing to the repeal of the United States tax on deposits, will allow the interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on deposits subject to check. Mr. Albert Netter, Vice-President of the Cincinnati Northern Railroad, and also largely interested in the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, confirms the report regarding General Manager Phillips, of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road, and says that he has not managed the road as it ought to be managed, and that his retirement at an early date is an assured certainty. Mr. Netter says the probable successor will not come from Boston, but is a Western man of very high rank in railroad circles. The position has already been tendered, and the gentleman now has it under consideration. If he accepts, as the company has reason to believe he will, a very strong man will have charge of the system, and will so handle it that its business will be speedily increased, its rolling-stock put in first-class condition, and the entire road and all its affairs greatly bettered. Mr. Netter believes that as soon as the line is opened through to East St. Louis the earnings will be nearly double what they are at the present time.

With the exception of Atchison, which has been strong and active, the bond market was flat and inactive; Mexican Central 7s were neglected, but the incomes showed an improvement to 20⅞; Atchison first 7s declined ½, to 119; and Eastern 6s ¼, to 109½; Rutland 6s sold at 96, and Iowa Falls 7s at 120.

Stocks—Boston & Albany was steady at 175½, and Fitchburg at 118¼; Massachusetts Central gained ½, to 3; Atchison, opening unchanged at 79⅞, went to 80½, and closed at 80⅜, sales and bid; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy fell off from 119½ to 118⅝, but rose again to 119⅝@119¾; Union Pacific opened off ⅛, at 96½, declined to 95⅞, and went up to 97¼. The investment demand for this stock gives the Boston transfer clerks considerable new business, a block of 1,300 shares received from one concern recently requiring the making-out of no less than 144 new certificates to investors, located in all sections of the New England States. Wisconsin Central appears to be unable to surmount the 25 point. The common declined to 24⅞ this morning, a loss of ⅝; Toledo & St. Louis remains quiet at 3 15-16 and 4; Bell Telephone lost 1, to 276, Bay State do 1, to 123; Mexican do was 1-16 better, at 4 7-16; Metropolitan Street shows an improvement from 68 to 70. Of the mining stocks Quincy gains ⅛, to 47, while Calumet and Hecla lost ½ to 233½, and Franklin ½ to 11½; Catalpa changed from 60c to 57½c. The features of the Mining Exchange were Empire at 20@21; Crescent, 27; Pipe Line certificates, 89; and Brunswick Berth, 80.

BOSTON, March 10.—Stocks closed:

Water Power	3¼	Boston & Maine	155
Boston Land	5¾	C. B. & Q.	119¾
Atch. & Topeka, 1st 7s	121	Cin., San. & Cleve	26½
Boston, D. & E. 4½s	9½	Eastern Railroad	45½
N. Y. & N. E 7s	104	Flint & P. M.	25
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	80⅜	L. R. & Ft. S	30
Boston & Albany	175	Old Colony	133

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 10.—[Special.]—The market closed firm. Following were the closing prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	62½	62¾
Reading	26½	26⅝
Lehigh Valley	65½	65¾
Northern Pacific	49½	49⅝
Northern Pacific preferred	86	86¼
Lehigh Navigation	41¼	41½
B. P. & W	16½	17
Compromise Mining	32½	37½

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—Sight exchange on New York steady; $1.00 per $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 481½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 10—5 p. m.—United States bonds—New 5s, extended, 6¾.

Pennsylvania Central, 64¼; New York Central, 131½; Erie, 38½; do seconds, 99½; Reading, 27⅛.

PARIS, March 10.—Rentes, 81f 90c.

MINING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 10.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	5-16	Mexican	2¾
Best & B.	3¼	Northern Belle	10
Bodie	27-32	Ophir	3¼
California	5-32	Potosi	1
Con. Virginia	5-16	Sierra Nevada	3½
Crown Point	21-32	Union Con.	4¼
Eureka Con.	9	Wales	3
Exchequer	5-16	Navajo	4¼
Gould & Curry	2-1	N. Belle Isle	7-16
Hale & Norcross	2¾	Eiko Con.	3-32
Martin White	13-16		

Northern Belle declares a dividend of 50 cents.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were slower on Saturday than usual, with a steadier tone. They opened out strong in a general way, perhaps on account of a light fall of snow, which was called a storm, though it was not one in the sense in which many people had looked for one. The slight improvement in prices was embraced by some holders as offering a good chance to sell, and the markets fell back under the increased offerings, there being only a light demand. The trading was very dull about the middle of the session, and did not improve much afterwards.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots Saturday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
Spot	$18.07½	$......@......	$18.10
March	18.07½	......@18.15	18.10
April	18.22½	18.27½@18.30	18.27½
May	18.47½	18.45 @18.52½	18.45
June	18.67½	18.62½@18.67½	18.65

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

Spot	*$11.20	$......@11.27½	$11.25
March	*11.20	......@11.27½	11.25
April	11.37½	......@11.45	11.40
May	11.55	11.55 @11.60	11.55
June	11.62½	11.65 @11.70	11.62½
July	11.70	11.72½@11.75	11.70

MEATS—BOXED 75 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

S. ribs, p'rt cur'd	$*9.75	$......@......	$9.80
Do March	*9.75	......@......	9.80
Do April	9.82½	......@ 9.85	9.82½
Do May	9.95	9.95 @10.00	9.95
Do June	*10.05	10.07½@10.12½	10.07½
Do July	10.17½	10.20 @10.22½	10.20

WHEAT.

No. 2 red, spot	$1.10	$......@......	$1.10
No. 3 winter	1.03	......@ 1.03	1.03
No. 2 spring	1.08¼	1.08¼@ 1.08¾	1.07¾
No. 3 spring	93	......@ 93	93
March	1.07¾	1.07¾@ 1.08¼	1.07¾
April	1.08¼	1.08 @ 1.08¾	1.07¾
May	1.13¼	1.12½@ 1.13¼	1.12¾
June	1.13¼	1.12¾@ 1.13¾	1.12¾

CORN.

No. 2 spot	57½	58½@ 59½	57½
High mixed	57½	58½@ 59½	58½
Rejected	49	49 @ 50½	49
New mixed	*52½	54½@ 55	53½
March	57½	58 @ 59	58½
April	58½	58½@ 59	58½
May	62½	62 @ 62¾	62½
June	62½	61½@ 62½	61½

OATS.

No. 2 white	....	....@....	....
No. 2 mixed	42½	42½@ 42½	42
Rejected	....	....@....	....
March	42½	42½@ 42½	42
April	42½	42½@ 42½	42½
May	44½	44½@ 44½	44½
June	44½	44 @ 44½	44½

RYE.

No. 2	*64¼	....@....	64¼
Rejected	54	....@....	....
March	63½	....@....	....
May	68½	....@ 68½	68½

BARLEY.

No. 2 spot	78	....@....	78
No. 3 spot	51	....@....	51
No. 3 March	51	....@....	51
No. 3 April	52½	....@....	51½

The following were the receipts and partial shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Flour, brls	19,635	12,929	1,014	10,338
Wheat, bu	50,630	8,362	26,078	8,717
Corn, bu	243,808	39,082	198,282	52,302
Oats, bu	142,742	22,535	141,111	40,785
Rye, bu	17,472	3,149	5,247	1,520
Barley, bu	62,013	17,616	62,036	13,316
Grass seed, lbs	562,590	304,070	10,026	283,822
Flaxseed, lbs	306,330	125,980		422,040
Broom-corn, lbs	14,600	30,055		15,247
Cured meats, lbs	587,351	161,200	134,650	2,346,163
Canned meats, cases			120	
Dressed beef, lbs	500		2,400	
Beef, tcs				65
Beef, brls			8	115
Pork, brls	150	301	175	2,883
Lard, lbs	363,790	209,990	9,029	508,180
Cheese, lbs	64,615		24,420	
Butter, lbs	156,508	62,494	35,450	105,560
Dressed hogs, No.	310	162		
Live hogs, No.	10,533	8,904	5,344	6,252
Cattle, No.	4,930	3,551	4,147	4,251
Sheep, No.	2,350	1,18	2,184	194
Hides, lbs	140,935	142,591	42,120	194,730
Wool, lbs	121,287	78,633	24,775	20,470
Coal, tons	4,512	6,164	2,131	1,331
Lumber, m ft	251	67	2,463	2,401
Shingles, m	657	13	186	563
Salt, brls		1,057	378	4,856

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city Saturday morning: 2 cars red wheat, 17 cars lower grades winter, 28 cars No. 2 spring, 29 cars lower grades do (76 wheat): 52 cars contract corn, 103 cars new mixed, 163 cars other grades (318 corn); 62 cars No. 2 oats, 57 cars lower grades do; 22 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected do; 24 cars No. 3 barley, 11 cars lower grades do. Total, 573 cars, or about 340,000 bu. Inspected out: 33,625 bu wheat, 37,605 bu corn, 465 bu rye.

The following were the aggregate exports of provisions from Nov. 1 to March 3:

	1882-'83.	1881-'82.	Dec. '82-83.
Pork, lbs	18,014,200	22,206,800	4,192,600
Bacon, lbs	178,937,716	260,850,972	20,383,256
Lard, lbs	99,569,328	109,079,658	9,510,330
Total	296,521,244	391,127,430	34,036,186

The following were the exports of flour, wheat, and corn during the week ending March 3:

From—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York	134,444	264,071	682,067
Boston	23,000	17,149	42,632
Portland	1,801	84,127	
Philadelphia	608	61,081	405,483
Baltimore	9,095	138,120	652,851
New Orleans	639	126,182	296,169
Total	170,196	690,730	2,080,172
Previous week	170,270	728,062	1,139,074
Two weeks ago	196,342	1,122,966	1,724,188
Corresponding week, 1882	117,851	550,129	719,276

These exports were distributed as follows:

To—	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United Kingdom	125,720	300,414	1,820,050
Continent	6,338	283,192	208,082
South and Central America	12,350		30,448
West Indies	20,380	4,997	10,327
British Colonies	3,721		400
Other countries	1,787	2,032	4,865
Total	170,196	690,730	2,080,172

The Produce Exchange of this city furnishes the following table of receipts and partial shipments during last week:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Butter, lbs	878,089	545,971	94,375	727,440
Cheese, lbs	551,487	573,267	159,975	481,090
Eggs, pkgs	265	5,331	23	1,912
Poultry, lbs	124,104	131,421		163,142
Potatoes, bu	43,743	57,149	18,661	24,791
Beans, bu	2,151	938	311	272
Hay, tons	1,210	831	71	428

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 75 brls and 2,000 sacks springs on p. t.; 400 sacks low grades at $2.50@3.65; 130 brls rye flour at $3.65. Total about 1,900 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 6 cars bran at $15.75@16.00 free on board; 4 cars middlings at $16.50@18.00 free on board.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 2 cars No. 3 winter at $1.03; 2 cars rejected at 85@90c (latter in special bin); 2 cars by sample at $1.05 for No. 3 and $1.01 for not graded on track; 5 cars do at 77c for no grade, 88@92c for rejected, and $1.11½ for No. 2 red free on board. Total about 5,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 29 cars and 5,000 bu No. 3, fresh receipts, at $1.05¼@1.05⅜; 5 cars No. 3 at 93c; 9 cars by sample at 68c for no grade; 74@85c for rejected, and 94@95½c for No. 3 on track; 1 car do at 78c for No. 3 free on board; 2 cars do at 78c for rejected delivered. Total about 23,000 bu.

CORN—On 'Change, 71 cars No. 2 and high mixed, fresh receipts, at 58⅜@59⅛c; 26 cars rejected at 49@50½c, the latter in special location; 64 cars and 10,000 bu new mixed at 53@55c, latter in special house; 10 cars new high mixed at 54½@54⅝c; 18 cars by sample at 42@44c for no grade, 50@52c for rejected, 54½c for new mixed, and 43@50c for ears on track; 251 cars do at 41@45c for no grade, 50@53c (former at country point) for rejected, 54½@55c for new mixed, 54½@55½c for new high mixed, and 45c for ears. Total about 250,000 bu.

OATS—On 'Change, 2 cars No. 2 at 42@42½c; 16 cars by sample at 43½c for rejected, 43@44½c for rejected white, 43½@45c for No. 2, and 45@48c for No. 2 white on track; 132 cars do at 42@43½c for rejected, 42@45½c for rejected white, 43½@45½c for No. 2, 45½@47½c for No. 2 white, and 49@49½c for barley oats free on board. Total about 112,000 bu.

RYE—On 'Change, 17 cars No. 2 at 64¼c; 3 cars by sample at 57@58c for rejected on track; 5 cars do at 55@58½c for rejected, and 64¼c for No. 2 free on board. Total about 13,000 bu.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 48 cars by sample at 45@46½c for No. 4 and 53@70c for No. 3 on track; 39 cars do at 44c for No. 5, 44@55c for No. 4, and 51½@54c for No. 3 free on board; 1 car do at 60c for No. 3 delivered. Total about 36,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change, 500 brls seller March at $18.15; 1,250 brls seller April at $18.27½@18.30; 11,500 brls seller May at $18.45@18.52½; 750 brls seller June at $18.62½@18.67½; 1,500 brls seller July at $18.80@18.85; 1,500 brls seller the year at $16.90@16.92½. Total, 17,000 brls.

LARD—On 'Change, 250 tcs spot at $11.27½; 500 tcs seller March at $11.27½; 750 tcs seller April at $11.45; 14,-000 tcs seller May at $11.55@11.60; 2,750 tcs seller June at $11.65@11.70; 2,000 tcs seller July at $11.72½@11.75; 750 tcs seller August at $11.75@11.80. Total 21,500 tcs.

MEAT—On 'Change, 51,000 lbs short ribs seller April at $9.85; 1,100,000 lbs seller May at $9.95@10.00; 700,000 lbs seller June at $10.07½@10.12½; 450,000 lbs seller July at $10.20@10.22½ loose.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—A fair trade at steady prices:

Choice hurl and carpet	6½@7½
Green, self-working	6 @6½
Red-tipped, self-working	4½@5½
Inferior and common	4 @5
Crooked	2 @3

BUTTER—Continues dull and weak. Packing and shipping grades are at a standstill, and quotations would probably be shaded for large lots. Fine table butter brings outside figures in a small way:

Creamery, fancy	30@36	Roll, choice	15 @16
Do, fair to choice	25@30	Roll, poor to good	12 @14
Dairy, fancy	28@30	Packing stock	10½@11
Dairy, choice	22@25	Inferior	10
Dairy, fair to good	16@18	Grease	8 @9
Common grades	10@12½		

BUILDING MATERIALS—An increased demand for common brick is reported, with other articles fairly active and steady:

Common brick, per 1,000		$ 9.50@10.00
Indiana pressed brick		18.00@20.00
Milwaukee pressed brick		21.00@25.00
Philadelphia pressed brick		40.00
St. Louis pressed brick		35.00
Lime, per brl		1.00
Hair, per brl		30
Louisville cement, per brl	1.45@	1.50
English Portland cement		4.25
White sand, per brl		1.00
Michigan stucco, per brl		1.00
New York stucco		2.00

CHEESE—The demand has fallen off, but prices continue as before, the stock having been reduced by the recent sales for export:

Full cream, Cheddar	13½@14¼
Full cream	12 @13
Flat, slightly skimmed	9½@11
Skim, common to fair	8 @9
Low grades	2 @5

DRESSED HOGS—Few offering, and the market entirely nominal.

EGGS—Were steady at 18@19c per doz for fresh.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The sales were only fair. The prices remain as before:

FOREIGN.

Dates, light fard	$ 6½@ 7
Prunes, Turkish, old	6½@ 6¾
Prunes, Turkish, new	7⅛@ 7⅜
Raisins, layers	2.00 @2.10
Raisins, London, layers	2.50 @2.55
Raisins, Valencia	9½@ 9¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.00 @2.05
Zante currants	6½@ 6¾
Citron	17½@ 18

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	16½@ 17
Apples, evaporated, boxes	15½@ 16
Apples, sliced	10 @ 11
Apples, Eastern, quarters	9 @ 10
Apples, Southern	7 @ 7½
Peaches, unpared, halves	8 @ 8½
Raspberries	36 @ 37
Blackberries	10 @ 10½
Pitted cherries	28

NUTS.

Filberts	10½@ 11
Almonds, Tarragona	17 @ 17½
Naples walnuts	16 @ 16½
California walnuts	13 @ 14
Pecans	7 @ 15

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	5½@ 6
Virginia	7½@ 8¼
Red Tennessee	5½@ 6¼

FISH—A moderate demand is reported, with prices ranging about the same as for several days past:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 7.25
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	4.50
Trout, No. 1, per ½-brl	4.75
Mackerel—Extra No. 1 shore, ½-brl	16.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00@10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00@ 7.50
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	6.50@ 7.00
Mackerel—Large family	6.00@ 6.50
Mackerel—Medium family	5.50
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs, new	7.00
Codfish—Grand Bank, per 100 lbs	6.50
Codfish—Dressed	9
Herring—Labrador split, brls	8.00@ 8.25
Herring—Fat split, brls	7.75
Herring—Holland, per keg, new	1.00
Herring—Scaled, per box	35
Halibut, smoked	14
California salmon, brl	19.00
California salmon, ½-brl	9.50@10.00

GREEN FRUITS—A fair trade is reported at quotations:

Oranges, Messina and Valencia, per box	$ 3.50@ 7.00
Lemons, per box	2.50@ 3.50
Apples, per brl	3.00@ 4.00
Cranberries, per brl	10.00@12.00
Malaga grapes, per keg	4.00@ 5.00

GROCERIES—A rather light trade is reported, but the general market is steady, and most sugars continue firm. The sales promise to be larger from now on:

RICE.

Carolina	6 @ 7
Louisiana	5¾@ 6½

COFFEE.

Java	16 @19
Java, choice Mandailing	25 @26½
Maracaibo	11 @13¼
Mexican, prime to choice	12½@15
Mexican, fair to good	10¾@11½
Rio, fancy	11¼@11½
Rio, prime to choice	9¾@10¾
Rio, fair to good	9 @ 9¼
Rio, common	8 @ 8½
Rio, roasting	7½@ 8

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	9½@ 9¾
Powdered	9½@ 9¾
Granulated, standard	9½
Granulated, not standard	9¼
A standard	8¾
A No. 2	8⅜@ 8½
C No. 1	8⅛
C No. 2	8¼
C No. 3	8
Yellow	7½@ 8
New Orleans, O K	7 @ 7¾
New Orleans, clarified	7¾

SIRUPS.

Corn	40 @42
Sugar	42 @55
Blackstrap	23 @24
New Orleans molasses	45 @65

SPICES.

Allspice	15 @15½
Cloves	28 @30
Pepper	20 @21
Cassia	21 @22
Nutmegs, No. 1	80 @85
Nutmegs, No. 2	70 @75

HAY—Dull and weak, with stocks largely in excess of the wants of the trade:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$11.00@11.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	9.50@10.50
Mixed	8.50@ 9.50
Upland prairie	8.00@ 9.00
No. 1 prairie	6.00@ 6.50

HIDES—Stocks are moving fairly at quotations:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8¼@ 8½
Green-cured, heavy	8¼@ 8½
Part cured	6¾
Damaged hides	6¼
Green salted, bulls	6¼
Calf, per lb	12
Dry salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	@25

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from the se prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand and steady:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 20½	Lard, No. 2	$ 67
Carbon, 175 test	16½	Linseed, raw	54
Carbon, 150 test	11½	Linseed, boiled	57
Carbon, 110 test	10½	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	15	Sperm	1.40
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	13½	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	10½	Neatsfoot, extra	83
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	13½	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	12½	Bank	51
Lard, current make	93	Straits	52
Lard, No. 1	78	Miners', white	59

POTATOES—In moderate demand and steady at 70@75c for the better kind and 65@68c for common. Sweet potatoes scarce, the better grades selling at $3.50@4.00 per brl.

POULTRY AND GAME—Were steady, dressed turkeys selling at 15@18c per lb, chickens at 12@13c, geese at 7@10c, and ducks at 13@14c. Live geese; $5.00@7.00 per doz; live ducks, $3.50@4.50 per doz; mallard ducks, $3.50 per doz; small ducks, $1.25.

SEEDS—Timothy was comparatively quiet, prime seed being quotable at $1.58@1.61. There was still an active demand for clover seed, prime now being salable at $7.90@8.00, and prime old at $7.70@7.80. Flaxseed was irregular, selling at $1.33@1.35, and closing at $1.34 on track. Sales were reported of 2 cars and 1,055 bags timothy-seed at $1.48@1.64; 94 bags clover-seed at $7.25@8.00, the latter mammoth; 4 cars flaxseed at $1.33@1.35 on track; 105 bags German millet at 85c; 114 bags Hungarian seed at 75@85c.

TALLOW—Was easy at 8c for prime city, 7½c for No. 1 country, and 6¾c for No. 2 country.

WHISKY—Was steady on a basis of $1.17 for finished goods.

WOOL—Fairly active and steady at quotations:

WASHED.		UNWASHED.	
Fine medium (⅜ and ½ blood)	39@41	Fine medium	27@30
Fine X and XX	35@38	Fine light	24@26
Low med. (¼ blood)	31@35	Fine heavy	20@23
Dingy, washed	27@37	Heavy, earthy, dingy	18@20
Coarse and common	25@30	Low medium	24@28
Good medium tub	35@40	Coarse	18@20

PRODUCE EXCHANGE CALL—The following shows the condition of trade at the Produce Exchange Call Saturday afternoon:

Articles.	Bid.	Asked.
Butter, extras, in creamery	$ 26	30
Butter, firsts in creamery		29
Butter, extras in creamery for June	18	20
Butter, choice roll		16
Butter, common	8	10
Cheese, no trading		
Eggs, firsts, in fresh	17¾	18
Eggs, firsts, seller March	15¼	17
Eggs, firsts, seller April	13½	14
Eggs, firsts, seller May	13½	14
Eggs, firsts, seller year	12½	13¼
Potatoes, no sales		
Apples, choice Michigan		4.25

Hereafter the "call" will commence at 2 o'clock sharp.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	7,339	12,709	2,416
Tuesday	5,780	12,537	4,148
Wednesday	6,020	11,592	2,519
Thursday	4,453	9,780	3,801
Friday	4,940	10,333	2,350
Saturday	3,000	5,000	800
Total	31,517	61,941	16,034
Week before last	31,584	88,987	22,834
Same time in 1882	26,542	54,234	14,663
Shipments—			
Monday	3,288	5,046	2,222
Tuesday	2,678	5,127	2,070
Wednesday	4,231	9,214	1,787
Thursday	3,208	5,004	2,825
Friday	4,147	5,344	2,184
Total	17,552	29,745	10,988
Week before last	18,518	35,335	14,680
Same time in 1882	17,259	33,623	10,725

CATTLE—The cattle trade of the last week was of a most satisfactory character to salesmen and remunerative to Western shippers. There has not been witnessed anything like such a strong demand or such a heavy appreciation in values in the course of a single week for a long time past, certainly not this year. Monday's market opened quiet and a shade easier, but from the commencement of business on Tuesday down to the close of the week there was an uninterruptedly active movement at quotably higher prices each and every day, closing figures showing an advance on all shipping and export grades of ½@¾c per lb. Other markets were also tending higher, with reports from all points of shorter supplies, while here, notwithstanding the activity and at times excited state of affairs, the receipts fell slightly below those of the week previous. That the run was no larger was quite a surprise to the trade generally. The market for butchers' stock or cattle worth under 5c per lb was only a shade higher, and inferior old cows and poor mixed lots were positively dull at barely steady rates, yet these was a ready demand for desirable lots suited to the wants of the local trade. Quite a liberal aggregate amount of business was transacted in stockers and feeders at essentially unchanged prices for thrifty, well-bred steers averaging from 800 to 1,000 lbs; common and light offerings going off rather slowly at weaker and in some cases lower rates. The daily offerings comprised a liberal proportion of fair fleshy to good useful cattle, and more of really choice quality than have been seen here for several weeks. As there was an urgent inquiry from both Eastern and export buyers, however, there was a spirited competition for everything in decent flesh. Sellers, in a word, were complete masters of the situation. Common light or butchers' steers sold at $5.00@5.50 per 100 lbs; fair to choice, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs, at $5.60@6.65; and prime to extra shipping and export beeves, averaging 1,350 to 1,550 lbs, at $6.75@7.05. Poor to good fat cows and mixed lots ranged at $2.50@4.90, the bulk of the sales of cows being at $3.50@4.50. The trading in stockers was at $3.50@4.60 for averages of 600 to 900 lbs, and feeders, weighing 900 to 1,050 lbs, were quotable at $4.75@5.25.

There was a steady and firm feeling in the trade Saturday, and a good clearance was effected, the improvement gained being well maintained. Shipping and export grades sold to the extent of the offerings at $5.50@7.00.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$ 6.80@ 7.05
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	6.50@ 6.75
Good Beeves — Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	6.10@ 6.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.60@ 6.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@ 5.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@ 3.50
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.50@ 7.50
Milch cows	30.00@65.00

NOTE—All sales of hogs in this market are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for each stag. Dead hogs sell at 2c per lb for weights of 200 lbs and over; 1c for weights of less than 200 lbs.

HOGS—There was a falling off in the last week's supply of about 27,000 head, as compared with the previous week, and an increase of some 8,000 over the number reported for the same time in 1882. The quality was of a decidedly mixed character, some of the arrivals being as good as any received during the winter packing season, but consisting largely of light and medium weight stock. Shippers were free buyers every day, and they took over 50 per cent of the entire supply, so that there were but comparatively few left for packers' use, and several houses were not killing, having ordered their buyers out of the market, for the present at least. Eastern buyers not only took over half of the hogs received, but a major portion of the good heavy stock, and competition was sufficiently brisk to advance prices 15c per 100 lbs all around. Inferior grades were more or less under neglect throughout, and they sold at a heavy discount from the prices current for choice stock.

There was a very light run Saturday, and the demand was active to the extent of the offerings at firmer and stronger figures than were obtainable on the day before, the pens being cleared early at the following quotations: Common mixed to fair heavy, $6.65@7.15 per 100 lbs; good to the best heavy packing and shipping, $7.20@7.85; common to prime light, $6.60@7.25; skips and culls, $5.25@6.50, according to quality. The bulk of the sales of heavy were at $7.00@7.60, and most of the light sold at $6.90@7.15.

SHEEP—There was a steady market for sheep last week, the demand and supply being pretty evenly balanced. Shippers were free buyers, and as there was a diminution in the receipts of some 6,000 head, as compared with the week before, there was a firmer and better feeling in the trade. Prices toward the close ruled stronger and a shade higher, and there were fewer inferior and scalawag sheep on sale than for some time past. A prime lot, of 130-lbs average, was sold Saturday at 6½c, which is as high as has been paid this season. We quote good to choice at $5.75@6.25 per 100 lbs; medium to fair at $5.00@5.50, and good to common at $3.50@4.75.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 100 head; shipments, 350; feeling strong and demand urgent, but supply very small and only retail trade done, at full previous prices.

HOGS—Scarce and higher; light, $7.00@7.20; packing, $7.00@7.30; butchers' to extra heavy, $7.35@7.70. Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 700.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 1,700; steady; common, $3.25@3.75; medium to fair, $4.00@4.65; good to choice, $4.75@5.65; fancy, $5.75@5.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 10.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 900 head; market closed firm; fair to good, $5.25@5.75; no choice here.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,800 head; fair demand at lower rates; fair to good Western, $5.25@5.75; choice to fancy, $5.90@6.30; Western lambs, $6.00@6.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,000 head; supply and demand light; Yorkers, good to choice, $7.30@7.60; pigs, $6.90@7.10; butchers' and medium, $7.65@8.00; no good heavy here.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, March 10.—CATTLE—Receipts, 230 head; active; native steers, 1,230@1,500 lbs, $5.80@6.30; stockers and feeders, $4.25@5.10; cows, $3.25@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,600 head; irregular, at $6.50@7.25, mostly at $6.75@7.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400 head; steady; natives of 100 lbs average, $4.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—HOGS—Firm; common and light, $6.00@7.20; packing and butchers', $6.85@7.60; receipts, 360 head; shipments, 560 head.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Cumberland cuts steady at 51s. Pork—Eastern prime mess steady at 88s. Lard—Prime Western steady at 58s. Beef—Prime mess steady at 93s. Hams—Long cut steady at 57s.

CHEESE—American choice steady at 66s.

GRAIN—Corn—Old mixed dull at 6s 7½d; new mixed dull at 6s 2½d. Wheat—New No. 2 spring dull at 8s 9d; white dull at 9s 3d; new Western winter dull at 9s 7d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits firmer at 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 10—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—American, 11@12s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, 9s 4d@9s 8d; white, 9s 3d@9s 6d; spring, 8s 9d@9s 3d; club, 9s 7d@9s 10d. Corn—6s 3½d for new, 6s 9d for old.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 84s. Lard 58s.

LIVERPOOL, March 10—Evening.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 4,400.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, 84s; American lard, 58s. Bacon—Long clear, 50s 6d; short clear, 53s.

LONDON, March 10—5 p. m.—PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7⅛@7⅜s.

LONDON, March 10.—TURPENTINE—Spirits steady at 40s 3d.

ANTWERP, March 10.—PETROLEUM—18½@18⅝f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, March 10—12 m.—Wheat dull; Western red winter, 9s 7d. Corn dull and depressed at 6s 3d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull. Corn dull; good American mixed declined 6d. To arrive—Wheat dull and neglected. Corn dull and neglected; good American mixed declined 6d. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent, dull and neglected. Pork firmer at 84s. Lard firmer at 58s. Bacon—L. C., 50s 6d; S. C., 53s. Tallow, 46s 6d. Cheese, 66s. Beef, 123s. Weather in England very cold.

LONDON, March 10.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull; white Michigan, 9s 3d; Western red winter, 9s 7d. Corn depressed at 6s 3d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat inactive. Corn inactive; fair average American mixed, 31s 9d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn neglected; no business doing. Fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment, 46s 6d; do for shipment during March and April, 46s 9d; fair average quality of American mixed corn for shipment March and April, 29s 6d. Weather in England bitterly cold.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 10.—COTTON—Quiet; futures easy; March, 10.15c; April, 10.29c; May, 10.42c; June, 10.57c; July, 10.70c; August, 10.81c; September, 10.51c; October, 10.24c; November, 10.12c; December, 10.13c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 20,540 brls; exports, 4,200 brls; super State and Western, $3.75@4.00; common to good extra, $4.05@4.60; extra Ohio, $4.05@7.25; St. Louis, $4.05@7.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash grades ¼@½c, and options ⅜@1c lower; receipts, 65,000 bu; exports 55,000 bu; No. 2 spring nominal; ungraded red, 92c@1.25; No. 3 red, $1.17½@1.18¼; steamer No. 2 red, $1.18@1.18¾; No. 2 red, $1.20½@1.21; certificates, $1.22@1.22¼ delivered; No. 1 red, $1.26; ungraded white, $1.02@1.27; steamer No. 2 do, $1.02; No. 1 white sales 1,000 bu at $1.13¼@1.14; No. 2 red March, sales 168,000 bu at $1.19¾@1.20¼, closing at $1.19¾; April, sales 744,000 bu at $1.21¾@1.22¼, closing at $1.21¾; May, sales 2,008,000 bu at $1.24@1.25⅛, closing at $1.24¼@1.24½; June, sales, 328,000 bu at $1.25½@1.26¼, closing at $1.25⅞. Corn opened firm, but afterwards became weaker, and declined ¼@⅝c, closing firmer; receipts, 108,000 bu; exports, 133,000 bu; ungraded, 62@72½c; No. 3, 62¼@62½c; steamer, 69@70¼c; No. 2, 71½@73c; steamer, 69¼c; No. 2 March, 71½@71¾c, closing at 71¾c; April, 71⅜@72¼c, closing at 72c; May, 71@72¼c, closing at 72¼c; June, 71½@72⅝c, closing at 71¾c; July, 73c. Oats dull and ¼@½c lower; receipts, 50,000 bu; exports, 20,000 bu; mixed Western, 50@56c; white Western, 53@58c.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm.

HOPS—Dull and nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United, 93¼c; refined, 7⅝@7¾c.

TALLOW—Quiet but steady at 8 1-16@8¼c.

RESIN—Firm.

TURPENTINE—Quiet but steady.

EGGS—Western fresh quiet but firm.

LEATHER—Demand fair and market firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light middle and heavy weight, 21@25c.

WOOL—Steady, with a fair demand; domestic fleece, 34@50c; pulled, 18@45c; unwashed, 12@35c; Texas, 14@28c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; mess, March, $19.20@19.25; April, $19.25@19.40; May, $19.30@19.45. Beef dull and weak. Lard firm; prime steam, $11.55@11.60; March, $11.55@11.60; April, $11.64@11.68; May, $11.72@11.78; June, $11.75@11.82; July, $11.80@11.85; August, $11.83.

BUTTER—Dull and easier at 13@38c.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm.

LEAD—Demand fair and market firm: common, $4.75; refined nominal.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 10.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm; high grades, $5.37½@6.25.

GRAIN—Corn in fair demand; mixed, 72c; choice yellow, 73c. Oats quiet and weak; prime, 55c; choice, 56c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower at $3.10.

HAY—In good demand; common, $16.00; prime, $17.00@20.00; choice, $20.00@21.00; fancy, $21.50@22.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand fair and prices higher, at $19.15@19.25. Lard higher; refined tierce, $11.42½@11.75; keg, $12.25. Bulk meats—Demand active; shoulders, packed, steady at 7⅞c; clear ribs easier at 10½@10⅝c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady, with a good demand; cargoes common to prime, 7@10½c. Sugar—Demand good; tending upward; common to good common, 6¼@6⅝c; fair to fully fair, 6⅞@7c; prime to choice, 7⅛@7⅜c; yellow clarified, 8@8¼c; choice and white clarified, 8½c. Molasses dull; quoted: fermenting, 30@40c; centrifugal, 25@40c; common, 25@27c; fair, 29@33c; prime to choice, 37@50c. Rice quiet, but firm; ordinary to prime, 5@6⅝c.

BRAN—In fair demand at $1.05@1.07½.

COTTON-SEED OIL—Prime crude, 44@45c, ex. levee; do summer yellow, refined, 48@49c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 10.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn dull, with no improvement to note, buyers showing no disposition to invest, except as required by immediate wants; prices are easier; steamer mixed, 75c; steamer yellow, 76c; No. 2 mixed, 75@76c; good no grade, 70@73c, as to quality and color. Oats are in dull demand, with prices lower to sell; No. 1 white, 59½@60c; No. 2 white, 57½c; No. 3 white, 56@56½c; No. 1 mixed, 56@57c; No. 2 mixed, 55c.

FLOUR—The market is dull, but prices continue steady, with receivers generally firm in their views.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand is steady and quiet, with no change in prices; mess, $19.00@19.50; prime mess, $18.50@19.00; prime, $16.00@16.50. Lard in quiet demand, with prices sustained, at $11.62½@11.75 in bulk. Hams continue steady and unchanged at 11½@12c. Hogs—Live firm at 7½@7¾c, with dressed hogs at 9@9¼c. Beef quiet, but prices are well sustained; extra mess, $12.50@13.00; extra plate, $15.50@16.00. Fresh beef firm, but quiet, with asking views strong; steers, 8@9c; hinds, 11@11½c; fores, 6@7c.

BUTTER—Demand continues dull, while the accumulated stocks of the lower grades are large; extra fresh Western creamery nominal at 30@33c; fair to good do, 25@30c; Western dairy, 18@23c; fresh ladle, 18@21c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and easy; No. 2 hard, $1.14; No. 2, $1.07¼; March, $1.05⅞; April, $1.07¼; May, $1.12¾; June nominal; No. 3, 92c; No. 4, 77c. Corn higher; inactive; No. 2, 59c bid. Oats higher; No. 2, 42½c; white, 44½c. Rye higher and scarce; No. 1, 60½c; No. 2, 58c. Barley dull and heavy; No. 2 spring, 72c bid; No. 3 spring, extra fresh, 53c.

PROVISIONS—Higher; mess pork, $18.20 cash or March; $18.60 May. Lard—Prime steam, $11.30 cash or March; $11.60 May.

HOGS—Firm at $6.60@7.25; dressed hogs nominal at $7.75@7.90.

BUTTER—Weaker.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Steady.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; barley, 34,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 3,700 bu; barley, 18,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 10.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and slow; No. 2 red, $1.10⅝@$1.11 cash; $1.12⅝@1.13¼ April; $1.14⅝@1.15⅜ May; $1.14⅝@1.14⅜ June; $1.09 July; closing at inside prices; No. 3 red, $1.05 bid. Corn lower; 53⅛c cash; 53⅝@53⅞c March; 55¼@55½c April; 57@57½c May; 57⅛c June; 58⅝c July; closing at inside figures. Oats better; 43½@43⅝c cash; 43c March; 43⅝@43⅝c April; 44⅛@44⅜c May. Rye dull at 58c bid. Barley steady at 60@80c.

LEAD—Quiet at $4.25.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet at $2.80.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.15.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $18.25 cash; $18.40 bid May. Bulk meats quiet; long clears, $9.80; short ribs, $9.90; short clears, $10.15. Bacon firmer; long clears, $10.65; short ribs, $10.85; short clears, $11.10. Lard firmer at $11.25 asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 32,000 bu; corn, 159,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 19,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 115,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 10.—FLOUR—Firm.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.20¾; No. 2 red, March, $1.20¾@1.20¾; April, $1.21½@1.21¾; May, $1.23¼@1.23¾; June, $1.24¼@1.25. Corn—Options steady; car-lots quiet but steady; rejected, 60c; No. 3, 63@64c; steamer, 67c; sail mixed, March, 69½@69¾c; April, 69¼@69¾c; May, 69¾@70c; June, 69¾@70c. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed, 52½@53½c; white, 53½@57c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; new mess pork, $19.50@19.75.

BUTTER—Dull and tending downward, at 10@35c.

EGGS—Dull at 18½@19c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 brls; wheat, 15,800 bu; corn, 33,800 bu; oats, 14,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,600 brls; corn, 82,000 bu.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., March 10.—GRAIN—Corn—New quiet and easy; high mixed, 54@54½c; new mixed, 53@53½c. Oats firm and inactive; No. 2 white, 45@45½c. Rye dull; No. 2, 62@62½c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 63,500 bu; oats, 21,450 bu; rye, 1,500 bu; barley, 1,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 23,500 bu; oats, 29,500 bu; rye, 1,500 bu; barley, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., March 10.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower at $1.09@1.10 for spot, April, and July. Corn quiet; 55½c spot; 56½c March; 57½c April. Oats neglected at 45c bid. Rye firm at 66@68½c. Barley nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged, except lard at $11.10.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., March 10.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 2 red spot or March, nominally $1.11¼; April, $1.14¼; May, $1.16¼; July, $1.12½. Corn dull; high mixed, 60½c; No. 2 May, 62½c; July No. 2, 44½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 90,000 bu; oats, none.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., March 10.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 white, cash and March, $1.08¾; April, $1.10¼; May, $1.13¾; No. 2 red, $1.11 and nominal; No. 2 white, 95c bid; receipts, 33,000 bu; shipments, 22,000 bu. Corn steady; No. 2, 59½c. Oats strong; No. 2, 46½c; No. 2 white, 44½c bid.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, March 10.—GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 9,000 bu; shipments, 18,000 bu; unsettled, but better; No. 2 red fall, 95½c cash; 97@97½c April; $1.00 May. Corn—Receipts, 33,000 bu; shipments, 64,000 bu; firmer; 45⅜@46½c cash; 47@47⅜c April; 49c bid May; 45½c bid June. Oats—Nothing done.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 10.—GRAIN—Wheat weaker; No. 2 red fall, $1.09. Corn firm; mixed, 54½c. Oats higher; mixed, 46c, to arrive.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 10.—GRAIN—Wheat and corn steady.

PETROLEUM.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 10.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 89c; highest, 93¼c; lowest, 88⅝c; closed, 93¼c; shipments, 54,017 brls; charters, 46,825; runs, 64,801.

OIL CITY, Pa., March 10.—PETROLEUM—Fluctuations today between 88⅝c and 93⅝c; transactions, 4,000,000 brls; closed, 93⅜c bid; shipments, 54,000 brls; charters, 46,825.

BRADFORD, Pa., March 10.—PETROLEUM—Firm and advancing; opened at 89⅛c; lowest, 88⅜c; highest and closing, 93⅜c; sales, 2,337,000 brls; total shipments Friday, 54,017 brls; charters, 46,825.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 10.—PETROLEUM—Excited; United certificates firm and higher; closed, 93⅜c; refined, 7½@7⅝c, Philadelphia delivery. Afternoon session excited; opened, 88⅝c, advanced to 91⅝c, declined to 90⅝c, but recovered and closed strong at 93⅝c; trading heavy, sales aggregating 4,000,000 brls.

CLEVELAND, O., March 10.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; Standard white, 110° test, 8c.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 4,430 bales; gross, 4,922; sales, 5,000; stock, 331,051.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 10.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 2,750 bales; gross, 2,771; exports to Great Britain, 1,900; sales, 1,422; stock, 73,725.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 10.—COTTON—Dull; middling, 9⅝c; sales, 800 bales; receipts, 1,100; shipments, 1,000; stock, 61,400.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 10.—COTTON—Quiet but steady at 9⅝c; receipts, 1,645 bales; shipments, 3,200; stock, 72,400; sales, 2,200.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Whether in consequence of the disagreeable weather or other cause, the demand of agents was very moderate. Orders were of good number for repeat assortments, in execution of which, and deliveries on previous engagements, a fair movement was reported. Desirable qualities and styles of cottons were in nominal stock, and values for such show much firmness.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 10.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 47½c.

Rejoice, Rejoice, "He is Alive Again." "Was Lost, but is Found."

Under date of July 9, 1882, Mr. E. D. Bright, of Windsor Locks, Conn., writes a plain, modest narrative, which, from its very simplicity, has the true ring of fine gold. He says:

"My father is using Hunt's Remedy and seems to be improving, in fact he is very much better than he has been for a long time. He had been tapped three times. The first time they got from him sixteen quarts of water, the second time thirteen quarts, and fully as much more the third time, and he would constantly fill up again every time after he had been tapped, until he commenced using Hunt's Remedy, which acted like magic in his case, as he begun to improve at once, and now his watery accumulation passes away through the secretions naturally, and he has none of that swelling or filling up which was so frequent before the functions of the kidneys were restored by the use of Hunt's Remedy. He is a well-known citizen of this place, and has always been in business here."

Again he writes, Nov. 27, 1882:

"I beg most cheerfully and truthfully to state, in regard to Hunt's Remedy, that its use was the saving of my father's life. I spoke to you in my previous letter in regard to his being tapped three times. It is the most remarkable case that has every been heard of in this section. For a man of his age (60 years) it is a most remarkable cure. He had been unable to attend to his business more than a year, and was given up by the doctors.

"The first bottle of Hunt's Remedy that he used gave instant relief. He has used in all seven bottles, and continues to use it whenever he feels drowsy or sluggish, and it affords instant relief. He is now attending to his regular business, and has been several months. I am perfectly willing that you should publish this letter, as we thoroughly believe that father's life was saved by using Hunt's Remedy; and these facts given above may be a benefit to others suffering in like manner from diseases or inaction of the Kidneys and Liver."

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:35 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	† 9:00 a m	§ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota	† 7:30 p m	§ 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 6:05 p m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:30 p m	* 4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	* 8:55 a m
Rockford Passenger	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:35 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

From Jan. 22, 1883, trains depart from and arrive at Weldon Station (Fourteenth-st.), Chicago, as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m., Chicago time.
Arrive Chicago 7:57 p. m., Chicago time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. ROW, Agent. Office, 61 Clark-st., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 8:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:25 a m	b 7:30 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 3:15 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:00 a m	b 3:15 p m
Burlington & Keokuk Express	b 8:25 a m	b 7:30 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:45 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:15 p m	a 2:35 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:35 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:15 p m	b 2:35 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:35 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:30 p m	b10:45 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Rockford Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 6:55 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:40 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	8:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot; Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:05 p m	* 7:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta	§11:30 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	§ 9:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa Dakota, & Min'esota	* 5:00 p m	* 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville	* 5:40 p m	* 8:05 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	* 9:20 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*12:05 p m	* 2:10 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton	§ 9:10 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:10 p m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:30 p m	*10:25 a m
Elkin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:20 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:20 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
‡Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:20 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:20 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:20 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:23 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:35 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.
Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive at West side Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‖Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	* 3:30 p m	
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:35 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)		§ 2:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 p m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:55 a m	* 3:25 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 p m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	§10:30 p m	* 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:20 p. m.

Pittsburg Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 7:35 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	7:00 a m	8:10 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:35 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:30 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	§10:20 p m	* 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:30 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:00 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Cincinnati & Chicago Special		* 9:45 p m
Watseka Accommodation	*11:30 p m	

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:20 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket Offices at 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrived.
Mail	* 9:10 a m	* 6:20 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Expresses	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Day and Night Expresses	§ 8:15 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 8:00 a m
South Lawn Accommodation	* 1:20 p m	* 3:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	‡ 1:30 p m	‡10:00 a m

‡Sundays only.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R. Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 9:00 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§11:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m

VOLUME

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For sale to party... $150,000 to $200,00... tory located within... Court House, making... selling entire produ... city houses. Good... selling. Will give... party. Address P... fice.

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KELLEY, MAUS & CO., ... Heavy Hardware, have this... Union National Bank the e... V. Ayers' Sons, cor. Clark and... of Bar, "B B," Sheet, Plate, an... Boiler and Townsend's Tank... Spikes, Boat Spikes, Nails and... will close out the entire stock... of Chas. H. Hawkins. Special inducements offered... licited. CHAS. H. ...

NOTI...
Is hereby given that the u... appointed by the City Coun... of Los Seven (7), of Block... original Town of Chicago, Co... of Illinois, as by the terms of... to said premises made by s... William H. Rand, as required... 12th day of March, A. D. 1883... of that day, meet at Room... 91 Dearborn-st., in said city... and will then and there spu... accordance with said appointm... CHICAGO, March 12th, 1883.

BETHE...
Mineral Water, carbonated... is the finest Table and Bar... Bethesda is also sold by the... suit, and is the standard reme... KIDNEY D...
Send for pamphlet. We are also furnishing PUR... from the CRESCENT Spring... PER GALLON, delivered... BETHESDA SPRIN... Telephone 333. C. H. BA... Highest market price paid fo...